PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,915—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1892.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.	
Pall Mall, 11 years old	40	0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	36	8
Heart Bottle	32	12
O. B.	26	0
Glentromie	29	4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	20	4

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.L. CLYDE	4156	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
† ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st ,,
				1893.
†* ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.L. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3908	750	T. S. Angus	28th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex. M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	W. A. Wheler	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

30th Nov. 14th Dec. 11th Jan.
28th Dec. 24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 14, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on: 15th Dec., 12th Jan., and 9th Feb., 1893.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov., 17, 1892.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	G. Walluschning	3,200	500	8th Dec

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 2, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 23, 1892.

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S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th December, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF, VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd December, noon, calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 4th December, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. PATNA, 1,797 tons, on the 8th December, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th November, 1892. Agents.

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Vessel.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
WERNETH HALL	W. G. Rothwell	4100	500	16th Dec. 1892.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. For Fares and other particulars apply to

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

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CITY OF EDINBURGH	Wm. Frame	3,229	2nd Dec.

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STILL:—				
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[illegible]	29	8	32	8

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Two ,, Liqueur ,, 34 ,,
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Ginger Ale.
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All the best and most useful Shapes.

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Useful and comfortable qualities, Cotton and Woollen, from Rs. 3 per suit.

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Lotteringhi (a Bibulous Cooper)	Mr. D. Munro.
Lambertuccio (an Olive Grower)	Mr. Harry Hall.
Scalza (Court Barber)	Mr. King.
Checco (a Blind Beggar)	Mr. Smythe.
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Peronella (Wife of Lambertuccio)	Miss Milne.
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ACT III.
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MONDAY NEXT.
"THE MOUNTEBANRS"
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

TUESDAY NEXT,
"FALKA"
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

WEDNESDAY NEXT,
"THE GONDOLIECS"
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
☞ "MISS DECIMA."

ON THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 8th.
THE GREAT OPERATIC COMEDY.
Music by Audran ; Libretto by F. C. Burnand.
The Funniest of Modern Productions.
By General Desire,
TA-RA-RA-BOOM-DE-AY
Will be Sung and Danced by Miss Vera Patey.
Due notice of this event will be given.

A. J. PAES, late Steward of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club and of the Freemasons' Hall, has the honor to inform the Rajas and the Public in general that he will undertake Contracts or Management of Public and Private Dinners, Ball Suppers, Pic-nics, Tea and Garden Parties, &c., from the 1st December, 1892.

A. J. PAES,
Kalbadevi Road, Kolbatwady, Bombay.

'XMAS CARDS !
'XMAS CARDS ! !
'XMAS CARDS ! ! !

In Great Variety.
From As. 2 to Rs. 10 each.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the ERECTION of a BUILDING on the Colaba Green for the BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE and will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Bombay Cotton Exchange, No. 52, Block VII, Grant Buildings, Colaba, up to noon of the 8th instant.

The plans can be seen and the specification and schedule of quantities obtained on payment of Rs. 2, at the office of the Bombay Cotton Exchange or at Mr. J. Roach, Builder and Surveyor, No. 40, Foras Road, Byculla.

The Committee of the Bombay Cotton Exchange do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be given for any rejection.

HORMASJEE F. BILPUDIWALA,
Secretary.

CHRISTMAS CARDS !
NEW YEAR CARDS ! !

Of various Choice Designs, Shapes, Styles, and Descriptions, from well-known English and Foreign Manufacturers.

Please inspect our Stock before purchasing.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay,
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

THE. APPOINTMENT of an ASSISTANT AUDITOR on the South Indian Railway Staff will be made before the close of the current year. Remuneration Rs. 350 per mensem during the first year of service, with annual increments of Rs. 25 per mensem, to a maximum of Rs. 450 per mensem. The undersigned is prepared to receive applications for this post from gentlemen who have gained practical experience of the work of Railway Accounting and Auditing. Applicants should state their age and the posts they have held of a nature similar to the one applied for. Copies only of testimonials should be forwarded. Selected candidate only will be communicated with

WILLIAM S. BETTS, Agent.
Trichinopoly, 25th Novamber, 1892.

BASEL MISSION
INDIAN VIEWS.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
From As. 4 to As. 12.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department of the undermentioned articles in the quantities noted below at Bombay, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, (hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer) at Bombay up to 1. P.M. (Local Time), on the 11th January, 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office at Bombay which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers will not be accepted ; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Blankets country, &c.," as the case may be.

5. The tender may be for all or any of the articles required but should comprise the total requirement of the article or articles tendered for, and the term of contract must be as noted above. The Commissary General shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited for the article or articles in question will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied with separate earnest-money for each description of Article in Government Promissory notes or Treasury receipt* Tenders without earnest money will not be attended to.

* The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

8. Samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office at Bombay.

Description of Articles.	Bengal Tender and Schedule Forms.
GENERAL CONTRACT.	
Blankets Country	98 & 100
Belts Leather Shoes Country pairs	98 & 100
Pugrees Khaki with Red Saloo Sewn at one end Pugree Khaki	98 & 100
Putties Khaki pairs Putties blue pairs	98 & 100
Water Bottles Tin	98 & 100
Bags Gunny for Packing 1 and 2 Maund Size	98 & 100
Ghi Tins Boxes for Ghi Tins	98 & 100

GEO. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary-General.
Commy-General's Office : Poona, 28th November, 1892.

CUTLERY CABINET.
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

A Brass-bound polished Oak Cabinet, suitable for Presents, containing 61 pieces of stoutly plated on stout Metal Forks and Spoons and Ivory balance handle Knives, of the best quality, manufactured by Messrs. Geo. Butler & Co., of Sheffield. Rs. 250.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & CO. { Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY RACES, 1893.

THE following Additions are made :—

1st DAY.—4th Race.—CORINTHIAN STAKES, For weight raised 7 lbs read weight raised 21 lbs.
4th DAY.—5th Race. PONY SELLING Race. Allowance,—3 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Hony. Secy. W. I. T. Club.
November 29, 1892.

WANTED,

AN ENGINEER, for the RAJPIPLA STATE. Apply on 1st or 2nd December in person to undersigned at the Great Western Hotel, Bombay, after that date, with COPIES of testimonials, and stating what salary required to

THE ADMINISTRATOR, Nandod,
Rewa Kantha.
28th November, 1892.

'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS CARDS!!
BOMBAY VIEWS !
BOMBAY VIEWS ! !

APOLLO BUNDER REFRESHMENT ROOM.
GENERAL POST OFFICE.
GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT.
HIGH COURTS.
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE.
QUEEN'S STATUE.
SAILORS' HOME.
TREACHER & CO. ; FRENCH BANK ; BOLTON & CO.
UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
UNIVERSITY HALL.
YACHT CLUB.

MORENAS & COMPANY.,
WINE, SPIRIT, & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ARE PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY V. P. P.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN—FAIR COMPLEXION.
BEAUTY CHARM,
Preferred by the
LEADING BEAUTIES OF THE DAY.
LIKED BY
COMELY WOMEN AND LADIES OF FASHION.
The Toilet Pet of
YOUNG LADIES AND HANDSOME GIRLS.
MATRONS
Use it and recommend it.
HARMLESS TO THE SKIN AND PERFECT IN EFFECT.

The only Preparation for Softening, Beautifying, and Preserving the Skin, and improving the Complexion, giving it a blooming and charming appearance.

Completely removes Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Blotches, Pimples, Roughness, and other Blemishes of the skin, Face, Neck, and Arms.

Its constant use Makes the Skin Soft, Pliable, and free from Dryness, and Complexion Clear and Beautiful, affords Comfort and Luxury after Shaving, Re. 1-4.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay.
OPPOSITE SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

FOR SALE.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landons, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mill, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેઇખઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

A 5-LB. TIN FINEST ORANGE PEKOE TEA
FREE FOR V. P. P.
To any Address in India or Burma.—Rs. 5-8.
THE HERBERTPORE TEA ESTATE,
Rambagh, P. O.,
Via Saharanpore.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON* cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD.
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, at Aden, up to 11 A. M. (Local Time), and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Local Time), on 15th December, 1892, for KURBEE, DRY AND GREEN, required at Aden, during 1893-94.

Forms of Tender and Schedule and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

GEO. C. DOBBS,
Major,
For Commissary General.
Commissary-General's Office : Poona, 15th November, 1892.

LOOK HERE!

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto :—

"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Bolitim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.

SAMUEL FOBLER.
Oomercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

PALGHAT MUNICIPALITY.
LOANS OF Rs. 17,000.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for LOANS of Rs. 17,000 for the EXECUTION of certain Public Works in the Palghat Municipality.

2. The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will be repaid to holder in 17 years—January 1893 to 1909, from the surplus receipts of each year. Interest at 6 per cent. payable yearly on the 1st of February.

3. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest-money of Rs. 100.

4. Tenders will be received by the Chairman up to 15th December, 1892, and will be opened at the next meeting of the Municipal Council.

5. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for loans of Rs. 17,000."

6. The fund or funds on the security of which it is proposed to borrow.—"The rates and taxes levied by the Municipal Council."

Other particulars relating to the Loan can be had at the Municipal Office.

7. The necessary stamp duty on the Loan Bonds should be borne by the Tenderers.

I. S. CHINNASWAMY PILAY,
Chairman.
Municipal Office : Palghat, 23rd Nov., 1892.

JOHN TATHAM AND SONS, LIMITED, ROCHDALE.

WE beg to intimate that we have just purchased the GOOD WILL of the BUSINESS of the above named Firm, the ORDER BOOKS, and the WHOLE of the VALUABLE STOCK of WOOD and IRON PATTERNS at MOSS LANE and MILNROW ROAD WORKS, Rochdale, for the construction of the various Machines used in the processes of OPENING, TEASINGS CARDING, COMBING, DRAWING, CONDENSING, SPINNING, WINDING, DOUBLING, TWISTING, WARPING, REELING and WEAVING ; the FIBRES of WASTE WOOL, WORSTED COTTON, SILK, FLAX, TOW and ASBESTOS.

We shall shortly be in a position TO EXECUTE ORDERS and meantime INQUIRIES are SOLICITED.

BROOKS & DOXEY,
Makers of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, &c., Machinery,
Manchester.
Union Ironworks, West Gorton Junction Ironworks, Newton Heath, 18th October, 1892.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE AND CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department of the undermentioned articles, &c., at the Stations noted below, for one year from 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894, will be received by the Chief and Executive Commissariat Officers and Commissariat Storekeeper-General (hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer) at Aden, up to 11 a.m. (local time), at Bombay and Karachi, up to 1 p.m. (local time), and at other stations up to 1-30 p.m. (Madras time), on the dates specified and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the respective Chief and Executive Commissariat Offices and Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officers concerned. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers will not be accepted ; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Sugar, Meat, &c." as the case may be.

5. The tender for Sugar may be for one or both the descriptions, and for supply of all the stations or of one or any number of them. The tender for Meat, Potatoes, and Vegetables must be for the supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be stated for the supply in camps and on command, without which tenders will not be attended to. The tender for the remaining supplies, &c., should be for all the articles, &c., comprised in each tender ; the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate an average for the whole period. The Commissariat Officer, Commissary General, and Government shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole Earnest-money deposited for the article or articles in question will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied with separate Earnest-money for each description of article in Government Promissory Notes or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury receipt* for the amounts noted below. Tenders without Earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The receipt may be for Currency Notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

8. Samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Chief and Executive Commissariat Offices and Commissariat Store-keeper-General's Office.

Stations.	Descriptions of Articles.	Tender & Schedule.	Tenders to be received on.
	Local Contracts.		
Poona Satara Purandhar Ahmednagar Mhow Indore Nasirabad Taragarh Neemuch Deesa Abu Ahmedabad Bombay Devlali Khandala Kampti Sitabaldi Jabalpur Saugor Pachmarhi Karachi Hyderabad Aden	Hospital Clothing and Bedding.	98 & 100 ...	8th Dec. 1892
	Coir, loose, cleaned, for stuffing Mattresses & Pillows.	98 & 100 ...	12th do.
	Hospital Wines and Spirits and Bottled Beer and Porter.	98 & 100J...	15th do.
	Sugar for Ration and Hospital.	98E	22nd do.
	*Cattle and Sheep for Slaughter.	98 & 100 ...	19th do.
	*Beef and Mutton.	98P	
	†Potatoes	98 & 100 ...	22nd do.
	Vegetables	98 & 100 ...	
Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay.	Sewing Mattresses and Pillow-cases.	98 & 100 ...	22nd do.
	GENERAL CONTRACTS COMPRISING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ABOVE STATIONS.		
Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay.	Animal Charcoal...	98 & 100 ...	7th Dec. 1892.
	Country Manufactured Soap.	98H	7th do.
	Hospital Clothing and Bedding.	98 & 100 ...	8th do.
	Coir, loose, cleaned for stuffing Mattresses and Pillows.	98 & 100 ...	12th do.
	Country Manufactured Cotton Cloth.	98Y	13th do.
	Sugar for Ration and Hospital.	98E	22nd do.

* Tenders will not be invited by the Chief Commissariat Officers, Poona and Aden.
† Tenders will not be invited at Karachi, Hyderabad, Deesa.

G. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary General.
Commissarary-General's Office : Poona, 1st October, 1892.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3	8
„ 1 Large „ „	5	12	„ 5 Medium	4	0
			„ 4 Large	4	12
			„ 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

WE are now making a SPECIAL SHOW of the following GOODS, JUST RECEIVED from London and Paris :—

NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR DAY WEAR,
NEW DRESS FABRICS FOR EVENING WEAR.
NEW SILKS.
NEW MILLINERY, NEW STRAW HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW LACES.
NEW MANTLES AND CLOAKS,
NEW SUNSHADES,
NEW GLOVES,
NEW VELVETS AND RIBBONS,
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
NEW LINGERIE.

EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER, 1892.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ N. B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 „ „ „	5	0	12 „ „	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.

TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention ....Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention ....Rs. 2 0

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 20. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 434 High Holborn, LONDON.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	„	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co. : its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A
Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" system :—

At age 20 next birthday	......	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	„	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	„	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	„	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	„	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	„	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment) : No fines for reviving lapsed Policies ; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
„	1880	£833,078
„	1885	£966,107
„	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured eave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,011		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,060
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	188
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	N
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	260 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,350
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	,500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23¾	294
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	452½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	65
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	835
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	19¾

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct	955x 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	145
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	915xd
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475xd 130xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	135
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	525 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	480
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	275
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	580x
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	390xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w.d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	970xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	500
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	81
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	1871	0	all	9 per ct.	503
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	660ex.d.
Goorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	465
Deral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	,650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	520
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	810
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	280
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	715
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidass Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,552½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	147½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,865xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	180
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	495
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,290
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,570
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs.60	550xd.
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	520
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	745
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-8	
China Leaf	"	25-6	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25	"
Do. do. new	"	24-14	"
Australia do.	"	25-8	
Bombay do.	"	25-7	
English Sovereigns	"	16-3-6	
Do. Drazons	"	16-1-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10	
Carolus Dollars	"	220	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222-4	
Five-Francs	"	315	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Back Bay Baths, Roughton Cup Race.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
The Islam Gymkhana opens at 5 p.m., for the use of members.

A FAIR.—The annual Jamblee Mohollah fair opens today.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY NIGHT.—Mr. George Howell, manager of a local mill, residing at DeLisle Road, reports that his house was entered on Tuesday night, and a great coat, valued at Rs. 43, stolen.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of prizes—on which occasion the pupils will give a dramatic performance—to the boys of St. Mary's College, Mazagon, will take place, at 5-30 p.m., to-day.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, a man, named Pandoo Bapoo, aged 40 years, was accidentally knocked down on the Girgaum Back Road by a victoria and sustained a fracture of his rib. He has been removed to the J. J. Hospital.

THE MILL STRIKES.—On Tuesday about one hundred operatives on strike, from the Framjee and Maneckjee Petit Mills, went to Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit's bungalow, at Nepean Sea Road, and after having had an interview with Mr. Framjee, Sir Dinshaw's son, retired quietly.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Sewaji Saijee, aged three years, and Hirabai, ten months' old, the son and daughter of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, arrived at Grant Road Station, at 5 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, accompanied by 81 followers. They have taken up their residence at Gowalia Tank Road.

BURNED.—Khatoon, 8 years of age, the daughter of a Mahomedan, named Aga Baba Yacoob, residing at Chowky Mohola, in attempting to remove a cooking-pot from off the fire-place, was burned on the chest and hands on Monday, in consequence of her clothes catching fire. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Ittoo Pooma, who was "wanted" upon a charge of theft, returned home, on Tuesday morning, and upon his mother-in-law, the complainant in the theft case, threatening to hand him over to the police, attempted to commit suicide by plunging a clasp-knife into his stomach. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital and detained, but is not in danger.

BAI HEERABAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary, situated at Tardeo, during the month of November last, was 1,371, of which number 457 were new admissions. The number of males was 909, females 211, and children 251. The number of Hindus 959, Mahomedans 191, Parsees 109, and Christians, 112.

THEFT.—One Ruma, a woman, residing at Sopari Baug Road, reports that, on the 28th ult., a box, which she kept in her room, was broken open, and Rs. 350 in cash and ornaments and clothes, to the value of Rs. 47, stolen therefrom. A man, named Narayen Hurry, and his wife, Minna, who were lately living with the complainant, are suspected of having committed the theft, as they have disappeared since Monday, the day on which the property was missed.

SURPRISED AND TAKEN.—Before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Inspector Briscoe prosecuted Yemajee Toolajee and eight others on a charge of gaming with cards, dice, and money, on Tuesday night. This nest of gamblers were disturbed by the police in a house, at Coomberwada, in the midst of their amusement. An attempt was made to escape, but without avail. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were fined Rs. 8 each.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Yacht Club at 5-45 this evening:—

March......The Crown Prince of Prussia .....Kontski.
Overture.....Macbeth ....Hatton.
Valse .....Braganza ....Godfrey.
Givotte .....Eunice..................................Perdue.
Selection......Patience..............................Winterbottom.
Quadrille.....La Fille de Madame Angot ....Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE STRIKE AT THE MAZAGON MILL.—The proprietors of the above mill with regard to our statement that sixty operatives of the throstle department, of the Mazagon Mill, went out on strike at noon on Monday, write their grievance is that they have been cut six days' wages. From this, say they, it may be inferred that they had cut six days' wages from their fixed salary. Such, however, is not the case. The mill stopped for six days during the month of October last, viz., four Sundays and two Dewallee holidays, like the rest of the mills in Bombay. This stoppage caused less production or outturn, and the hands being paid on piece-work, consequently received less amount of wages.

INQUEST.—The Coronor, Dr. T. Blaney, and a jury held an inquest yesterday morning, at Mazagon, on the body of one Jairam Narayan, aged 40 years, lately employed as a kalasi on board the barge Ambia belonging to the B. I. S. N. Co.'s docks, who came by his death from a fall from the dock wall into the bed of it at about 4-30 a.m. yesterday. The evidence of two witnesses went to show that the deceased was in the act of casting off the barge's painter when he fell into the dock. The two witnesses descended the dock and picked up the deceased's body from the bottom. Life was extinct. The jury upon the evidence found an unanimous verdict that the deceased met with his death from injuries received by an accidental fall ino a dock.

A LITTLE INDULGENCE ASHORE.—Two able seamen, named Frank Roberts and James Clare, belonging to the s. s. Persis, which is berthed in the Prince's Dock, went ashore on Tuesday night, and called for some liquor at a booth on the Carnac Road. They were served with a bottle of rum, and its contents soon disappeared. Payment was demanded, but refused, and the result of the waiter's demand for money was that considerable damage was done by them to glasses and other breakables to the extent of Rs. 4. Their conduct was checked by the police. Constable Good charged the offenders before Mr. P. H. Dastoor yesterday. A fine of Rs. 2 each was inflicted, which was given to the stall-keeper as compensation.

A CRICKET DINNER.—The second annual dinner and social gathering of the Liberal Cricket Club came off at Petit Hall, Matoonga, on Saturday last. About thirty members sat at the table, which was very tastefully decorated. Mr. R. E. Dubash, B.A., led the toasts of the evening with the customary one of the Queen, which was received most enthusiastically by those present. In alluding to the numerous advantages of the benign sway of her Majesty in India, he reminded his hearers of the various wrongs and injustices to which his co-religionists in Persia are still subject to, and held up the historic election of the Zoroastrian, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, by a Christian constituency, as the crowning glory of the British rule in India. This was followed by the toasts of the Parsis, the Liberal, and Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., proposed respectively by Messrs. S. D. Hirji Khoorsed, K. H. Dady-Burjor, and M. B. Lam. After a sumptuous banquet they adjourned to the drawing-room, where, after an altogether pleasant evening, passed in happy mutual intercourse, the party broke up at a late hour in the night.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, on the body of Shaik Abdool Cadur, aged 5 years, son of a woman named Ameena, living at Arthur Road. About a month ago, the father of the deceased, named Shaik Oosman, had obtained a summons from the Chief Presidency Magistrate against a Mahomedan for enticing away his wife, Ameena, who said she was not his married wife, and as he could not prove the fact the Magistrate dismissed the case. Since then he asked his wife to return to him the boy, but was met with a refusal. The deceased was ever since his birth sickly and never enjoyed good health. On the 26th ultimo, he was attacked with fever and diarrhœa, and died on Monday when he was buried at Grant Road. The father sent a petition to the Commissioner of Police stating that the death of his son was due to foul play, and accordingly the body was exhumed by order of the Coroner. Medical evidence went to show that the deceased died of exhaustion, consequent on long illness, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DRIVING INTO A HERD OF BUFFALOES.

MR. HEMMING, solicitor, yesterday, preferred a complaint at the Esplanade Police Courts before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, against Vittoo Dewjee, a milkman, on a charge of negligence, while in charge of cattle.

Complainant deposed that between a quarter and twenty past ten that morning, he was driving down from Malabar Hill to the Fort, and when he got between Church Gate Street Station and the Post Office, he saw in front of him a "string" of milk buffaloes across the road. The animals were going across at irregular intervals, and as far as the complainant could see, no one was in charge of them within a considerable distance either in front or behind. Complainant was satisfied there was no one with them, because at that moment the road was clear. Some five or six minutes before, a train had come in with some hundreds of passengers and his horse passed in front of these people. There was a small space in the middle of the buffaloes sufficient to pass through. Complainant was driving on, when two buffaloes from behind trotted on to join those in front. One of them collided with his horse and threw it down.

The Magistrate: Was there any damage?

Complainant replied the shaft was broken and the harness damaged, but he could not say to what extent. The shaft was broken in the middle.

The Magistrate: Can you give me an idea as to the cost of the shaft and harness?

Complainant: Between Rs. 30 and Rs. 50. I have not had an opportunity of examining the harness, because I had an appointment in the Fort and had to send the carriage back at once.

The prisoner, in answer to the Magistrate, as to whether he was in charge of his cattle, said he was in respect of others coming behind.

Complainant informed the Magistrate that his object in bringing forward this charge was to check the dangerous practice of these cattle streaming about the roads.

When he was approaching them, he was pulling hard at the reins as he saw a collision was inevitable, and the strain was so much that it unseated him, and had it not been for his sister, who was with him and assisted him, he might have fallen over.

The Magistrate: I think the Commissioner of Police has power to regulate these cattle.

Inspector Roberts, who was in charge of the case, told the Magistrate that the police impounded all the cattle found about the roads.

In disposing of the case, the Magistrate said a very serious accident might have occurred in consequence of the manner in which the buffaloes went across the road, and it was very fortunate in this case that only the carriage was damaged. He fined the accused Rs. 40, or one month's imprisonment, and out of that fine Rs. 30 were awarded as compensation to the complainant.

A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Standford charged Goolam Mohidin, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of property, valued at Rs. 1,830, belonging to Lukhmidass Zaveri, Vasanji Damodar, and Ludha Kalianjee, living at Pydhownee. On the 16th of last month Inspector Standford arrested the accused at Coorla, and brought him down to Bombay. On enquiry Inspector Standford ascertained that during the past several months the accused had made it his business to commit house-breaking and theft in the native town, and for a time he systematically eluded the police and disposed of the stolen property to several persons at Parli, Sion, Coorla, and other places. There were in all eight charges of house-breaking and theft against the accused, but was tried only on three. In the first case the accused entered the shop of Lakhmidass Zaveri, at Mombadevie Road, on the night of the 16th of last month and stole silk and wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 439; in the second he broke into the shop of Ludha Kalianjee on the night of the 6th of May last and forcing open a box abstracted Rs. 745 worth of sundry articles of wearing apparel; and in the third on the 11th of August last, he committed house-breaking and theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 596, the property of Vasanjee Damodar, living at Shaik Memon Street. The accused either pledged with or sold to different persons the whole of the stolen property. A considerable portion of the ill-gotten property was recovered by Inspector Standford, who succeeded in bringing home all the charges to the accused. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the three charges, and awarded two years' rigorous imprisonment for the first offence, and one year for each of the other two. After the owners had identified and sworn to the truth of their claim the Magistrate, on the application of Mr. Standford, ordered the property to be handed over to the respective owners.

THE SOUNDY RE-IMBURSEMENT FUND.

WITH the object of re-imbursing Mr. Soundy the cost of defending the recent action brought against him, a meeting was held at Mr. D. Gostling's office last Thursday when the following committee was formed:—Mr. D. Gostling, the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Framjee C. Mehta, Mr. Rustom P. Jehanghir, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. B. Phillips, and Mr. J. B. Watson, from which were selected Mr. Gostling as chairman, Messrs. B. Philips and G. Lund as hon. treasurers, and Mr. J. B. Watson, as hon. secretary, and it was decided to bank the money that came in with the Agra Bank to the Soundy Fund. In the meantime subscription lists are being circulated throughout the community, European, Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee, and subscriptions can be paid direct to the Agra Bank or to Messrs. D. Gostling, B. Philips, or J. P. Watson, and will be acknowledged in the daily papers in due course:—

(First List.)	Rs.
B. A. R.	50
The *Pioneer*, Allahabad	50
Amicus	10
J. R. D.	5
Rev. A. Yorke-Browne	5
Bapojee Burjorjee	20
Alfred King	10
Fred. King	20
D. J. T.	10
Purshotum Fakerji	10
A. B. E.	25
P. C. R.	10
C. E. G. C.	10

ST. STANISLAU'S INSTITUTION, BANDORA.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the above school took place last evening, in the presence of a fairly large gathering of parents and friends of the Institution. The distribution was preceded by a rather lengthy drama in two acts by His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, called "The Hidden Gem," the scene of which is laid in the reign of the Emperor Honorius, and the Pontificate of Innocent I. The drama abounds in touching passages to which full justice was done by the youthful amateurs. The lads displayed no mean histrionic ability, which reflects the highest credit on their rev. tutors. The drama is worthy of a more critical audience than that which assembled last night in the school hall of the Institution to witness it. A word of praise must also be awarded to the choir for the manner in which they sang between the acts, under the baton of Mr. John D'Souza, a pupil teacher of the school. The report was then read by the Principal, the Rev. Fr. Nichols. It showed that the number of pupils on the rolls for the past year averaged 540 boarders and day-scholars, of whom 515 were Christians and 25 non-Christians. The distribution of prizes then followed by the Very Rev. Fr. Jourgan, the Vicar-General of the Order of Jesuits. At the conclusion of which the choir sang the National Anthem, which brought the evening's proceedings to a close.

THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

THE following is a list of the passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain G. Parodi, which arrived on the 29th ultimo:—

FROM GENOA.

Cav A Felici
Mr Coats
Mr and Mrs Tisflider
Mr and Mrs Biggel
Mr Theod Duj
Mr Macks
Mrs and Miss Filose and four children.
Mr and Mrs Bird
Mr Ilbert
Mr Thorburn
Mr and Mrs Windram
Mr W Dane
Mr Sweet
Captain Bains Falter
Mr Leod
Mr H E Watson
Mr Boteler

Mr Harvey
Mr and Mrs Mainwaring
Mr and Mrs Parker
Capt Biggs
Revd Ilario and two friends
Mr Broudembuck and four others
Mr Gold
Mr E Ekstein
Mr Ulman
Mr and Mrs Frank and four children.
Mr Ulsley
Mr Cane
Mr Bochetti and two others
Mr Oldemberg
Mr and Mrs Ruckman
Mr and Mrs Ossip

FROM ADEN.

Mr Rose
Mr Ruttonjee
Mr Lazarini and 32 natives.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(BEFORE MR. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

PESTONJEE M. MODY VS. ANDREW MUIRHEAD AND SONS.

THE plaintiff sued to recover the sum of Rs. 2,000, being damages alleged to have been sustained by him in consequence of defendants' breach of contract in not supplying the same quantity of goods as the sample showed to them. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Kawasji Setna, pleader, represented the defendants.

The plaintiff carried on business in the name of P. M. Mody and Co., as store suppliers, while the defendants are merchants, having their place of business at 14, Brunswick Lane, Glasgow, London. The plaintiff had abandoned Rs. 32-13-6 in order to bring the suit within the jurisdiction of the Court. On the 13th of May, 1891, the plaintiff paid Rs. 4,215-5-3 in the New Oriental Bank, being the amount of a draft drawn by the defendants from London on the plaintiff in Bombay on their agreeing to supply him double leather beltings of the best quality from London. The quality turned out to be inferior, and not according to the sample, and was considered unfit for driving machinery, and the whole stock was on a survey valued at Rs. 2,172-8. The plaintiff, after giving credit for Rs. 2,192-8, claimed to recover the balance of the draft for Rs. 4,215-15-3, but abandoned the excess to bring the suit in this court.

Mr. Kawasji, for the defence, urged that the plaint was defective, and not signed by the plaintiff, and hence the suit could not be maintained. He denied the breach of contract and also his clients' liability, as there was no damage done to the plaintiff.

Mr. Chitty, in delivering judgment, said that in this suit the plaintiff sued to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 2,000 as damages sustained by him in consequence of an alleged breach of contract on the part of the defendants in not supplying goods according to an agreement made between the parties. The plaint was informally drawn up, but it was a suit for the recovery of damages, and, therefore, he (Mr. Chitty) allowed it to be amended, as it was not urged that the plaint disclosed no cause of action. The plaintiff was singularly unfortunate when he asked to recover damages in April, 1892, a year and a-half after the goods had been indented for. In the absence of some of the witnesses, Mr. Boyd and Mr. Jackson were examined "de bene esse." The sale was according to sample. The plaintiff said that the samples were given back to Tainsh. Mr. Boyd's evidence showed that the survey was held a year and a-half after the arrival of goods, and his evidence was, therefore, of no advantage whatever to the plaintiff. Mr. Jackson had never surveyed any belting before, and was not aware of the terms for different sorts of belting. He stated that the belting was of uneven thickness and badly jointed, and it was worth 11 annas. The plaintiff had admitted that the best belting could be had at eleven annas and a-half or at twelve annas from Messrs. Ritchie Steuart, and his Honor thought that the plaintiff could not have sustained any damage by purchasing from defendants third-rate quality at eleven annas. Under the circumstances, the Judge dismissed the suit and certified Rs. 180 as professional costs of the defendant's pleader.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday and disposed of the following matters:—

RE MADANJEE KANJEE.

Mr. Vicajee, on behalf of an opposing creditor, moved absolute a rule nisi granted on the 12th October last, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not forthwith proceed to a hearing of the petition. Since the filing of it, the insolvent had done absolutely nothing.

Mr. Manker, in showing cause against the rule on behalf of the insolvent, said his client had assisted the Official Assignee in recovering Rs. 15,000 of his assets out of the total outstandings which amounted to Rs. 96,000. Some forty-two suits were about to be filed for the recovery of further outstandings. They were not filed ere this, because the Official Assignee had not sufficient funds in his hands to do so.

His Lordship made the rule absolute, with leave to amend the schedule and serve notices.

RE TRIKAMDAS VISHRAM.

On the application of Mr. Dhairyavan his Lordship granted the insolvent leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE LAKHUMSY GOVIND AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. Sanjana, the insolvent's interim order was extended for three months.

RE COWASJEE NASSARWANJEE.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, applied for a rule nisi requiring the insolvent to show cause why he should not proceed with the hearing of the petition. His Lordship granted the application, making the rule returnable in a fortnight.

RE COWASJEE BHIKAJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted for a month.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

25-92—T A Bland—Havabai vs Fatmabai—Payne G and S—Part heard.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

525-91—Wadia and G—Pochajee Byramjee Battliwalla vs Pirosha Framji Batliwalla—Chitnis M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

179-89—Edgelow and G—Narotum Crishnaji vs Bhagwandas Samaldas and another—Pestonji R and K.
91-92—Chalk W and S—Dewraj Takersey and another vs Purashram Hurlal—Crawford B and Co.
97-92—Nanu and H—Manockji Edulji Allbless and others vs Awabai and others—Nanu and H.
261-92—J C Cama—Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood vs Naviba—Khunderao M.
108-92—Ardesir H and D—The Advocate-General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne, G and S, Little S N and B and W and G.
408-91—Payne, G and S—Mahomed valad Amir Aga and others vs Doongersey Lalji—M H Khan.
525-90—Little,S,N and B—Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy and others vs C A Turner and others—Ardeshir H and D, B and K and E and G.
107-86—Ardeshir, H and D—C A Turner vs Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy and others—Little, S, N and B, B and K and E and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE Parsons.)

Defended New Long Causes.

170-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ratanchund Harackchand vs Soorchand Khimchand—Chalk, W and S.
296-92—Payne, G and S—Premchi alias Motee vs Luckmidas Runchordas—K D Shroff.
312-92—In person—(a pauper)—Luxumon Raghowjee vs Ganput Anandrao and another—Balkrishna and P.
225-92—Ardasir, H and D—Beharilal Roopram and another vs Luxumondas Amichund—Payne, G and S.
237-92—Mansuklal Djand J—Mooljee Devidas vs Sha Megun Ganput and another—In person.
319-92—Tyabjee D and J—Dawood Mahomed Bistee vs Poonamchand Khima and another—Balkrishna and P.
293-92—Crawford B and Co—E W Legget vs Munchershaw Rustomjee—Turner and H.
327-92—Pestonjee R and K—Lalchand Batkisondas vs Hurivalab Hurkisondas—Payne, G and S.
331-92—Wadia and G—Gulba Doongree vs Jetha Bhima and another—J C Cama.
335-92—In person—J Hemingway vs Rama Sadev and another—In person.
340-92—Ardesir H and D—Hajee Moosa Hajee Esmail vs Hajee Esmail, &c.—Thakurdas D and C and B and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

624-90—Roughton and B—Thakordas Jugguwandas and another vs Motiram Thakurdas and others—Payne G and S.
202-92—Little, S N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanandas and another vs Babool Juggonath—Tyabjee D and J.
610-90—Payne, G and S—Damjee Ramjee vs Tejpal Khetsey and another—Bhaishanker and K.
102-92—Framjee and Moos—Raghoonath Vinayek Pandit vs Haridass Korejee—Payne, G and S.
522-91—Wilkin—Mohanlalbhai Maganbhai vs Lukhmichund Panalal—Tyabjee D and J.
627-91—Tyabjee D and J—Lukhmichund Panalal vs Mohanlalbhai Maganbhai—E Wilkin.

(Before the Honble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

For Judgment.

332-91—Crawford B and Co—Dayalnarron vs Thucker Nundoo Dewjee and others—Thakurdas D and C and T D and J.
96-91—Little S N and B—Mowjee Cullianjee vs Nenbai and others—Little S and N and P G and S

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal

Postponed Long Causes

476-91—M N Saklatwalla—Shivlal Bholanath and others vs Makanlal Byranglal and others—Bhaishunker and K.
640-91—H S Dikshit—Kashinath Withoba Jeewanjee vs R Wilson and others—Little, S, N and B and F A Little.
146-92—Brown and M—Luiza M de Souza vs A de Quadros—Roughton and B.
104-92—Tyabjee, D and J—Mulla Tyabally Carimbhai vs Valljee Carimbhai and others.
383-91—In person—Bai Jamul vs Magan Dayaram—Bhaishunker and K.
111-92—Wadia and G—Shaik Abdool Hoosein Lalmeeya and another vs Mariamboo and another—Thakurdas D and C.
232-1499 of 92—Janardhan and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Soolleman Somejee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S. C. C. Suit.)
185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Rajoo Babajee vs Jadowjee Ragoojee Mnf Co—Little S N and B.
253-92—Nanu and H—Motabai Bhicajee Contractor vs Muncherjee Kooverjee—Payne G and S.
496-91—K J Mantri—For Pauper—Hurrichand Bhawoo Survey vs Succaram Raghowba Nagweker—M H Khan.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has alway, proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

AFFAIRS IN CHITRAL.

FURTHER details have now reached us, writes the *Pioneer*, regarding the recent occurrences in Chitral the full importance of which cannot yet be estimated. It appears that Sher Afzul, the uncle of Afzul-ul-Mulk, who became Mehtar only a few months ago, had, while a refugee in Afghanistan, been actively intriguing with the Chitralis resident in the Latku Valley, which leads from the Dora Pass on the Badakshan border direct to the town of Chitral. On the sudden death of the old Mehtar, he quietly laid his plans for obtaining possession of the country. With the contenance, or at least connivance of the Amir of Kabul, he got together in Badakshan some hundred Chitrali slaves, who were released by the Afghan Governor and furnished with arms. With these he crossed the Dora Pass, eight Afghans only being allowed to accompany him. In the early morning of the 4th instant he surprised Latku Fort, and killed Murid, who ruled the valley for his brother, Afzul-ul-Mulk. On the following night he took Shaghat Fort, only fifteen miles north of Chitral town. So completete were these surprises, and so devoted were the people of Latku Valley to him, that no news of his advance reached Afzul-ul-Mulk, though the latter had been warned some time before that his uncle was intriguing against him. About 2 a. m. on the morning of the 6th Sher Afzul, completed his bold and dangerous venture. He and his followers appeared before Chitral Fort, burst open the gate and surprised the sleeping garrison. The Mehtar, Afzul-ul-Mulk, was aroused and fled from his room towards the tower in the enclosure. He was shot through the head before he had gone many yards. On his death his followers at once surrendered, no resistance being attempted. In the confusion three of Afzul-ul-Mulk's brothers, Gholam, Kohkan Beg, and Gadgan Beg, managed to escape, fleeing southwards towards Dir and Bajour. Sher Afzul seems to have had no difficulty in establishing his authority in Chitral, the possession of the chief town with the arsenal giving him, as in Afzul-ul-Mulk's case, sufficient prestige to overawe any possible opposition. He declared himself Mehtar, announcing that he was a servant of the Amir of Kabul, and the people accepted him as their ruler. One of his first acts was to conciliate Umra Khan of Jhandoul, to whom he sent word that he might retain the Narsat Valley, which the Bajour Chief occupied some time ago. The British Agent, Jemadar Rab Nawaz Khan, 15th Bengal Lancers, still remains in Chitral at his post. He is doubtless under strict surveillance. The above story, which reaches us from a trustworthy source, clears up one point. Sher Afzul was not assisted by any body of Afghan troops, though the small force with him was equipped by the Amir's Governor of Badakshan. It is, however, most significant that the new Mehtar should at once have declared he was a servant of the Amir, thus showing whence he had derived the means to enable him to enter Chitral. The position, as it now stands, is serious; for Abdur Rahman's action in the matter will have to be fully explained. It is imperative on the Government of India to demand an explanation from him in even more peremptory terms than were used in the case of Asmar and Wana. Afzul-ul-Mulk was a devoted adherent of the British. He had practically been acknowledged as Mehtar, though the formal communication recognising his succession had not been sent; and Chitral itself has for several years been openly and avowedly under British protection. The Amir has no more claim to exercise influence over the country than he would have to interfere in Kashmir itself. The issues involved are very grave indeed.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 14 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·102	W	2	72·1	50·1	45	...	...	—0·07
Agra	30·134	Calm	2	75·6	45·1	56	..	...	...
Cawnpore	30·109	Calm	1	76·0	42·5	80	..	0·09	...
Allahabad	...								
Jhansi	30·119	N N W	1	78·9	49·2	44	...	...	—0·08
Jacobabad	30·038	S	1	77·9	45·1	48	..	..	..
Karachi	30·029	E N E	10	82·0	57·0	72	..	..	..
Jeypore	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	...
Ajmere	30·167	Calm	1	78·2	41·4	64	..	..	—0·07
Deesa	30·072	W	5	84·6	49·9	65	..	..	—0·08
Bhuj	30·055	W	5	81·4	56·0	53	..	..	..
Rajkot	30·063	Calm	..	83·9	51·0	41	..	..	—0·35
Veraval	30·045	N E	7	85·1	59·3	59	..	..	..
Neemuch	30·145	N E	4	76·2	44·9	34	..	..	—0·10
Indore	30·115	Calm	1	75·0	48·1	50	..	0·50	+0·14
Saugor	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Jubbulpore	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Hoshangabad	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Khandwa	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Raipur	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Nagpur	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Amraoti	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Akola	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Surat	30·016	E	F	87·5	58·5	63	..	..	—0·18
Malegaon	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Bombay	30·025	E N E	9	84·3	69·0	77	..	0·67	+0·09
Poona	30·102	Calm	4	81·1	51·0	63	..	0·34	—0·88
Sholapur	30·109	S S E	6	82·7	52·6	49	..	0·68	—0·26
Ratnagiri	30·003	E S E	4	88·4	64·4	46	..	0·41	—0·10
Belgaum	30·045	Calm	1	79·3	53·9	50	..	0·30	—1·56
Goa	30·000	...	..	86·1	66·4	85	..	2·44	..
Karwar	29·989	N E	2	86·1	66·3	87	..	1·43	—1·44
Mangalore	29·975	E	3	89·3	68·4	70	..	4·25	+0·96
Calicut	29·962	E S E	8	88·2	70·7	76	..	3·54	—2·10
Cochin	29·974	E N E	M	90·2	73·9	77	..	3·57	—3·77
Bangalore	30·055	N N E	3	78·7	55·9	71	..	0·56	—3·13
Secunderabad	30·101	N E	3	77·1	53·6	51	..	1·79	—0·03
Masuliptm.	30·038	N N E	..	82·9	62·7	80	..	0·31	—6·69
Bellary	30·081	Calm	2	82·9	57·1	71	..	0·25	—1·84
Cuddapah	30·066	W N W	..	86·0	64·4	76	..	0·38	—5·05
Madras	30·008	N W	14	85·7	69·2	70	..	1·35	—15·32
Coimbatore	30·025	E	4	86·4	65·3	76	..	0·12	—4·03
Trichinopoly	30·014	N E	3	90·5	68·9	64	..	1·34	—4·16
Negapatam	29·972	W N W	14	83·9	69·7	73	..	3·21	—14·67
Colombo	29·957	N N E	13	89·0	74·5	68	..	5·88	—7·45

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes of the past 24 hours have been moderate or small except in Sind, where a rapid fall has taken place. The distribution remains unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction. The force has been fresh at Madras and Negapatam. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Karwar and 10 at Calicut. The day and night temperature variations are rather irregular, and show that the temperature is below the average in most places. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Cochin and Trichinopoly, and the lowest 41° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are clear everywhere except in the Indus Valley. There has been no rain at any station. Abnormals indicate the existence of a depression to the west-north-westwards of Sind and the weather in the Persian Gulf is probably squally, rainy, and unsettled with strong winds. The weather in Sind is influenced by this disturbance, and, if it moves eastwards or developes in intensity, will become more and more unsettled. Elsewhere the weather continues to be fine, clear, and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 30.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in Sind, but elsewhere the changes are small, and have not affected the general conditions. Winds practically unchanged and temperature has risen over a large part of Northern and North-Eastern India, but generally fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature ranges from 93° in Tinnevelly to 55° in Rawalpindi, and remains below the normal except in Burma and the Punjab, where a trifling excess. The greatest deficiency is in central stations and humidity changes are irregular. Sky very cloudy is North-West India and Burma. The only rainfall is a few drops at Quetta, Dunghoo and Diamond Island. A depression is apparently approaching Sind from the westward flag signal hoisted at Karachi, and cold, easterly winds, with showers, are probably in North-West India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 29th November, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·949
Temperature of the Air	77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·8
Dew Point	64·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·648
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·2
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, W, NW, NNW, N, NNE
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	226

*From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S C and Co's s s Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain J A Magenis, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Brig Amizde, 107 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Tuesday last from Mozambique (13th Sept), with a general corgo and three deck passengers.

THE s s Metapedia, 2,240 tons, Captain W A Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, (27th November), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding to-day by the Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperator, Captain C Bechtinger, for Trieste and Brindisi:—Mr and Mrs. Rimington, infant and ayah, Mr and Mrs R M Dane and child, Mrs Greenhill, Mr W M Conway, Mr Crawfort, Mr Amstutz, Mr Mesritz, Mr Zurbriggen, Mr G Johns and Mr Girtanner. For Port Said—Sir Auckland Colvin, K C M G, C I E, Two Misses Colvin and English Maid. For Aden—Miss Rivan.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and Co's s s Verona, 1,876 tons, Captain F H Seymour, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Magisty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers. For Sydney—Mr. Court, Mr Sconlondi, and Mr J Lockwood Kepling. For Melbourne—Lieut H R Stockley, Mrs Ryder and Mr Harvey. For Colombo—Col and Mrs Tyacki, Mr G A Mackintosh, Mr T J Fendall, Mr J W Owen, and Mr Chase.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Fraser	1330	Henderson	A	F Muir & Co
,, Congo	1892	Rogers	B	F Muir & Co
Dredger Mud-Turtle			E	M Mackenzie & Co
S.S. Khiva	1452	Schumacker.	F	Haji Cassum
,, Neera	...	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
,, Mahanadi	...	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
,, Tungue	1100	Pinheiro	N	P J Mendonca
,, Blue Cross	1959	Smith	O	T Morrison & Co
,, Persis	1203	Alcock	P	M Mackenzie & Co
,, Chiltern	832	Starkey	Q	Eastern Tgph Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Kaveri .... Nacoda.............Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Oriental	4971	Moule	1	P & O S N Co
,, City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	2	Sir C Forbes & Co
,, Singapore	2431	Parodi	3	F Branchi
,, Surat	1676	Sleeman	4	P & O S N Co.
,, Clyde	2198		5	P & O Co
,, Verona	1876	Seymour	6	P & O Co
,, Imperator	2340	Bechtinger	7	A Lloyd's S N Co
,, Queen of India	2414	Mathias	8	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Metapedia	1054	Fraser	9	K Nixon & Co
Ship W Manson	306	Kindell	10	H J H Ahmed
S.S. Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
,, Aston Hall	2254	McFee	14	E Bates & Co

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Amizde (brig)	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept 12
	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa.
30	Metapedia (s)	Fraser	Karachi, Nov 27.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Landaura (s)	Magenis	Calcutta, &c.
	Verona (s)	Seymour	China, &c.

The steamer Imperator, Captain Bechtinger, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, for Karachi.
,, Clan Fraser, for Alicante Malaga, Cadiz, &c.
,, Amra, for Tuticorin and Colombo.

MADRAS.

Nov.	ARRIVALS.	
26	Nawab s	Calcutta.
	Taroba s	Calcutta.
Nov.	DEPARTURES.	
24	Futiala s	Rangoon.
	Niemen s	Colombo.
25	Clan Monroe s	London.
	Shannon s	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—6,000 cwts wheat, Sandy and Co: 700 cwts wheat, Wagjee Becher; 5?1 cwts myrabollams, Arjun Khimjee: 80 bales wool, Corsey Kessowjee; 40 bales wool, L Tricumjee; 40 bales wool, and 65 bales goat hair, E Khairaj; 76 bales wool, C Vussonjee; 20 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 32 bales wool N Begraj; 40 bales wool, T Jewandas, 175 bales wool Nursey Khatow; 100 bales wool, T Chimondas; 162 bales wool, Pragjee Dayal; 880 cwts wheat and 400 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee; 68 bales wool, Nuthoo Laljee; 415 cwts ghalls, Jetha Dewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Willow Branch s—29 cases peacock feathers, P Nusserwanjee

Clyde s—5 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 16 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 8 bales skins, E Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Congo s—8,000 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Queen of India s—2,601 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bombay s—1,321 cwts wheat bran, Otto Martin.

FOR ANTWERP.

Blue Cross s—275 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Willow Branch s—383 cwts gingellyseed, H S H Cassum.

FOR ALICANTE.

Clan Fraser s—30,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FROM HONGKONG.

Verona s—2 cases moyeteeth, M Dawoodbhoy; 1 chest opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 9 chests opium, Tata and Co; 17 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 4 chests opium, C Ebram and Co; 00 chests opium, N J Abraham; 21 chests opium, L Chuttoo; 47 chests opium, N J Abraham; 2 chests opium, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Verona s—73 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 63 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 70 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, T Sitaram; 36 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 5 chests opium, C Ebram and Co; 27 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co; 7 chests opium, Sorabji N Talati and Co; 44½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 15 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 7 chests opium, C Moolchund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 29.

Bairnsfather, Major, 14th Bengal Lancers, on duty, from England.
Biggs, Capt, Bengal, R E, on duty, from England.
McLeod, Lt-Col, 3rd Ms Lancers, to rejoin, from England.

DEPARTURE.—NOVEMBER 30.

Stockley, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, to Tasmania.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 1st December.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 3rd instant at 5 p.m. at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Parade ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 4 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

2. The 3rd class Range at Coorla is now available daily for class-firing as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their class-firing before Christmas.

3. There will be Company drill for "E" Company every evening (except Saturdays) until further orders at the back of the Town Hall at 5-30, p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

2 The squadron will parade at the Riding School for a march-out at 7 o'clock this morning. All arms and accoutrements to be worn.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st December.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—25-pr R M L Gun-drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr R M L Gun-drill.

2. On Saturday next, the 3rd instant, both Companies will parade at the Municipal Office at 4-15 p.m. sharp, and proceed by tram-car to Sassoon Dock and march from there to Pilot Bunder to commence the annual course of gun target practice. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary to earn the extra capitation grant of Rs. 10. Dress:—Drill order, without arms.

3. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Friday Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, November 22.

Surgn-Major J Lewtas, M D, Joint Civil Surgn of Simla, is appointed to the medical charge of the Army Head-Quarters Staff and establishments remaining at Simla during the winter.

Capt E T Paul, 8th Bengal Cavy, is appointed to officiate as Depy Assist Adjut-Genl, Assam Dist, vice Major Gwatkin on leave.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—3rd Batt Rifle Brigade—Lieut R G T Baker-Carr, for twelve months on private affairs.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD PENCIL CASES.—A numerous Assortment of strongly made artistically designed 18-carat gold Telescopic and Slide Pencil Cases for attachment to the Chain or ordinary use. Rs. 27, 35, 40 to Rs. 65. Set with Pearls for Ladies' use Rs. 45 and Rs. 50.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MORESCHI and GRAEFFE, PHOTOGRAPHERS and ENLARGERS, 58, Meadows Street, (Premises lately occupied by Vuccino and Co.) Studio open from 9 a. m. to 5 p.m.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

LOVELY KANGRA and CEYLON TEAS as Christmas and New Year's Presents for Home. Re. 1 per lb in elegant Packets.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe, Re 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; Broken Orange Pekoe, Re 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re 1; Pekoe, As 14; Pekoe Souchong, As. 12; and Souchong As. 10 per lb. These Teas are specially manufactured of finest selected leaves only, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 34, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

USEFUL 'XMAS PRESENTS, consisting of Ladies, Writing Cases and Pads, Fans, Handbags, Mirrors, Photo frames, Picture Books, Pencil Cases, cut glass Inkstands, Paper weights, Games, Fancy Call Bells, Stamp Rollers, Water wells, rich fancy and initial Stationery boxes

CAPTAIN JOHN GILL, of the Steamer Aligator, says:—I have found MOTIWALA'S DIARRHOEA DROPS an excellent Medicine for Diarrhoea.

THE ONLY FIRM in BOMBAY which REFILLS and Repairs AMONICAL and PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES with one year's guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, MANAGER, for a large old Native Press in Bombay, thorough Printing knowledge requisite.—Apply "K.," care of this Paper, with terms and testimonials.

SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN, Ld., in Liquidation. Bargains.—The remaining Stock is now being sold to Customers at less than half price. Inspection invited. No reasonable offer refused.

'XMAS WHIFFS.—Just received, a fresh supply of specially Selected Java Cigars, suitable for presents to friends at Home. Apply WILMOT & Co., Hornby Row.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, all Sizes; black, also Tan Oxford or Strap.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, Shapur Bomon Iranee.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

MAIDEN HALL HOTEL, Bandora. Entire English Management, Cool Bed-Rooms, Dining and Sitting Rooms. Special terms for Boarders. Every comfort and convenience. Billiards, Fresh Oysters daily.—Apply MANAGER.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Most splendid Hotel in the Station. Comfortable and convenient. Perfect Dinners. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL is the best situated, commanding extensive views. No Low-Pitched Rooms as found elsewhere; nor near Native Hotels and Bazaars.

MATHERAN,—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known Hotel, the most central and commodious on the Hill, is now Open to VISITORS. All Public Offices, Library, Churches, &c., within 5 minutes' walk. Terms moderate.—J. X. PINTO, Proprietor.

J. A. DA CUNHA, STRING and MILITARY BAND supplier and Music Teacher. Terms Moderate. Apply Cavel Street, near the Roman Catholic Church, Bombay.

TURN-OUT FOR SALE.—A modern shaped PHAETON complete, recently built, and in good order; set of Black Harness; Grey ARAB HORSE, 15 hands, aged, quiet Lady's Hack, grand fencer, regularly driven in above, believed sound. Price Rs. 750. Apply Captain WALKER, R. A., Kirkee.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

TO COLLECTOR OF POST-STAMPS.—Lincoln's Stamp Albums, Handsomely Bound, Admirably Constructed, Strong, Durable, and well suitable for 'XMAS PRESENTS. Selling off at 25 per cent., Less than Original Prices.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

TEAS! TEAS!!—Just unpacked a fresh consignment of our well-known Indian Teas for 'XMAS. PRESENTS to friends abroad. Packing and postage free. Apply WILMOT & Co., Hornby Row.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

CLERK, seeks an EMPLOYMENT outstation (good reference can be given) would be willing to go to any African ports. Apply "CLERK," care of this Paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PROVISIONAL PROSPECTUS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—30,000 A Shares...£12 10 paid £375,000
30,000 B „ ...£12 10 „ £375,000

RESERVE—Unpaid Capital...£6 5 per Share, £375,000
Available in case of Liquidation ....£6 5 „ £375,000

Thus making the Total Subscribed Capital 60,000 Shares at £25 each.........£1,500,000.

THE above Bank will take over the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China as a GOING CONCERN for £375,000 payable in B Shares.

A Shares to have the following Preferential Claims:—

1. Dividend at 5 per cent. cumulative.
2. Divide further profits with B Shares after the latter have received 5 per cent. dividend.
3. Priority of repayment in case of liquidation.

B Shareholders will receive the preference on application for A Shares.

A large majority of the Shareholders of the Chartered Mercantile Bank have assented to take B Shares in the New Bank.

The undersigned is authorised to receive applications for a limited number of A Shares. Applications should be sent in as soon as possible. Attention is drawn to the exceptionally favourable and safe investment offered in these Shares.

H. G. FIDLER, Agent,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China, Bombay.
22nd November, 1892.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
(Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.)
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,200,000
LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India. For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING TRAINING CLASS.
"GRAHAM'S" STANDARD AMERICAN PHONOGRAPHY and "PITMAN'S" SYSTEMS
BRIEF LONGHAND.

ALL applications for 1893 Sessions should reach this office on or before the 31st December, after which date no applications will be entertained.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.,
13, Hornby Row.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

BOMBAY MOFUSSIL NURSING ASSOCIATION.
PATRONESS:—LADY HARRIS.

THIS ASSOCIATION SENDS NURSES to all Parts of the Presidency.
Apply SISTER IN CHARGE,
Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:— ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports Bar Silver unchanged in value, at 39 3-16d per oz.; but Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. higher, at £66; while, in New York, the price of the metal advanced ⅛ cent to 85⅝ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London having moved upward to the same extent, at 4·88 dollars. Consols in London were still unchanged, at 97½; but Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. higher, at 109½. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Indian Council allotted a lakh of extra Bills on Calcutta, and half a lakh on Madras, at 1s. 3 1-32d., which is 1-16d. above last Wednesday's regular allotment rate, but the same as was obtained for extra Bills placed on that and the following day. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India remained at 1s. 2 13-16d, at 30 days' sight. Paris quotations come unaltered.

The Wheat Market was quiet, No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was unchanged in value at 6s. 5d. per cental, ex-Quay; but the price of White Delhi was 1½d. below the last previous quotation wired by Reuter (a very old one) at 6s. 3d. per cental. Linseed was quiet; but spot and arrival quotations for Bombay Seed are presumably unaltered, no fresh ones having been wired.

A drop of ⅛d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 5⅛d. per lb.; but the only other fall in the value of ready Cotton reported is that of 1-16d. in Egyptian "Fair Brown" at 5 5-16d. In American Arrivals, however, there was a decline of ⅛d. per lb. in all positions, the extreme quotations being 5 1-32d. for November-December deliveries, and 5 11-64d. for March-April. The Market closed dull; Surats in favour of buyers and Arrivals dull; the day's sales having reached only 7,000 bales, without East Indians. The day's Imports were heavy, at 65,000 bales. The Manchester Market remained firm.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands gave way 1-16 cent, to 9 15-16 cents, per lb.; while February Futures were 5 points lower, at 9·68 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 48,000 bales; and the figures which we give below show how the total arrivals this season compare with those of the two previous years in the same time:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts.........	48,000	51,000	56,000
Three days' do	131,000	159,000	142,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,605,000	3,601,000	3,314,000

Here, in sympathy with the above advices, Cotton is further Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 lower to-day, and a very small business has again been done in a quiet market. The only export transaction reported is a contract for 100 new Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 197 per candy; while the Mills have taken only 200 ready new Dhulia, at Rs. 210½; and the same quantity of old Wadwan, at Rs. 214 per candy.

WHEAT continues to be taken to a very limited extent for shipment, in a quiet market, and on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS.—A further decline of half an anna per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Linseed*, at Rs. 7-11-6 to Rs. 7-13-6 per cwt.; but other quotations are unchanged, with a quiet feeling, and but little export business passing.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,361	bales.
Wheat	13,817	cwts.
Linseed..	3,033	„
Rapeseed	5,800	„
Gingelly	11,414	„
Castorseed..	3,600	„
Rice	2,098	„

FREIGHTS are dull, but with a little more demand for space apparent at low rates.

EXCHANGE opened with a steadier feeling, at 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3d. for Demand, at which level rates remained all day, with but little enquiry for remittance; while for 15th December transfer, 1s. 3d. for Telegraphic, and, for February, 1s. 3 1-32d. was done to a moderate amount. For Credits, at 1s. 3 3-16d. for December delivery of three months' sight Bills, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for January, a moderate business was also done, the market closing very steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ......1s. 3d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ....1s. 2 31-32d.		„
Do. 3 months' sight ....1s. 3 1-16d.		„
Credits do. ......1s. 3 3-16d.		„
Francs 3 do. ......1·59½.		„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This month's settlement of the account for Fours took place to-day in a steady market, and a further slight advance in rates has been established, closing quotations being 106¼ for Fours, for Money, and 106½ for Account.

SHARES have been neglected to a great extent to-day, and beyond a decline of Rs. 2½ in Lukhmidas; of Rs. 5 in Bombay Cotton; and of Rs. 7½ in Manockjee.-Mill Scrip we have no change to notice in quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats favour of buyers.

Good Dhollers..	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	97½
3 per cent. Rentes	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66
Bar Silver..	39 3-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The City Line steamer City of Perth arrived off Deal, from Bombay, this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha arrived here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, Nov. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 29.

The s. s. Swordsman arrived here to-day, from Bombay.

COLOMBO, Nov. 30.

The Oriental steamer Orizaba, from Australia, has arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 18th inst., arrived at Singapore, this day, the 30th.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. La Seyne, having left Kurrachee on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., is expected here early on Friday morning (the 2nd Dec.).

The s. s. Pekin (extra) left Suez, at 6 a.m., on Sunday last, and is expected to leave Aden to-morrow, Thursday for Bombay.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf except Guadur, Jask, and Muscat close at 1 p.m., on Thursday, 1st December.

Turkish route interrupted between Diarbekir and Sivas.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 29.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	75·1

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	70·3
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	76·1
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	83·3
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — — —	81·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SHARPE—November 21, at 17 Royd Street, the wife of the late J R Sharpe, of a son.

TALBOT—November 14, at Myohoung, Upper Burma, the wife of A R Talbot, Burma State Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HAIG—FERRAR—November 24, at Christ Church, Gorakhpur, by Rev J Mapletoft Paterson, cousin to the bride, assisted by the Rev H Stern, Lieutenant Wolseley Haig, S C, Berar Commission, elder son of the late Major R W Haig, R A, F R S, to Beatrice, elder daughter of M L Ferrar, Esq, I C S, Commissioner of the Gorakhpur Division, N-W P.

THOMSON—BROWNE—November 23, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev G E Nicolls, Arthur Sackville, eldest son of Surgeon-Major-General W A Thomson (retired), to Alice Margaret, eldest daughter of Major-General Sir James Browne.

DEATHS.

BROWNING—November 25, at Hillview, Ootacamund, Thomas Lewis Browning, suddenly, aged 69 years.

SANDFORD—November 22, at Delhi, of typhoid fever, Rev Folliot Sandford, of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, aged 30 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1892.

TO-DAY Sir Auckland Colvin leaves India, in which the earlier and later years of a long and brilliant career were passed. The son of a Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, it fell to his lot to pass the last period of his work in India in that wide sphere of usefulness. Educated at Eton and Haileybury, he entered the Indian Civil Service in 1858, and his energy and talents early marked him out for distinction. He attained wide experience of administrative and political affairs as Under-Secretary to the Supreme Government, successively in the Home and Foreign Departments, afterwards as Secretary to the Revenue Board and as Secretary to the Government in the North-West Provinces. In 1880 he was made a Member of the International Commission of Egyptian Liquidation, and was appointed English Controller General in the same year, when the Dual Control placed Egypt under the joint tutelage of Great Britain and France. He leaped into fame on the 9th September, 1881, when Arabi Pasha headed a military deputation to the Khedive to lay before his Highness the demands of the National Party. The British Controller General, who was present beside the Khedive, urged his Highness to demand Arabi's sword, and make him prisoner. Had the advice been acted upon with the decision and energy with which it was given, it is possible that all the troubles which followed—the bombardment of Alexandria, the destruction of the Egyptian Army at Tel-el-Kebir, the abandonment and ruin of the Soudan, the annihilation of the army under Hicks Pasha and the defeat of that led by Baker Pasha, General Wolseley's abortive campaign for the relief of Khartoum, the fall of that city, and the death of Gordon, and the subsequent frontier troubles which are still a source of disquiet—might have been averted. It was not the fault of the Indian Civilian that the bold experiment of confronting the mutinous officers with the personal prestige of the Khedive, and awing them with the weight of traditional authority, was not tried. The Khedive declined to take the risk of arresting Arabi in the presence of his armed soldiers, believing that they would have fired upon himself and the Controller General. The courage and high mettle shown by the latter on that occasion was universally applauded. He received the Order of St. Michael and St. George from the Queen, and the Orders of the Medjidieh and the Osmanieh from the Sultan. Two years later he received the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for his services in Egypt. In January of that year, after the disappearance of the Dual Control, Sir Auckland became the Financial Adviser to the Khedive, and in that capacity had no small part in effecting the economic reforms which have since borne such excellent fruit.

In October, 1883, Sir Auckland Colvin returned to India, to take over charge of the Finances of India from Major Baring, now Lord Cromer. He had soon to grapple with difficulties of no ordinary kind. Almost simultaneously with a great increase of military expenditure consequent on the development of complications on the frontier in 1885, silver began to fall rapidly. The rupee which had been for some time at about one and eight pence, went down to one and four pence half-penny—how we should all rejoice if it remained at even the latter figure! But the fall was very great, every penny meaning the loss of a crore to the Government. The Penjdeh incident, and the apparent imminence of war with Russia, which led to an expenditure of eleven millions sterling at home on military preparations, occasioned heavy expenditure in India. The construction of strategic railways received a great impetus, and defensive works were pressed on. Even after the scare had died away the first Salisbury Ministry, in which Lord Randolph Churchill was Secretary of State for India, came—quite prematurely—to the conclusion that it was necessary to add thirty thousand men to the permanent strength of the Army. This great augmentation of the military force entailed a proportionate enhancement of the military budget, amounting to a million and a-half per annum. Sir Auckland Colvin and other members of the Viceregal Council entered a strong protest against this hasty and ill-considered measure. They held that there was nothing to justify such an increase, and that to impose additional burdens on the treasury without absolute necessity was a mistake, on political and financial grounds alike. The temptation to use a military force in excess of actual requirements is always strong, and this consideration in itself constituted a strong argument against so large an addition to the strength of the army of India was, like the Spanish fleet, not yet in sight. The protest was unavailing, but it remains on record, and it has been abundantly justified by events. Before the whole of the thirty thousand additional troops were added to the strength of the army, the temptation to send a small expedition to Upper Burma proved irresistible. That small expedition led to the employment of thirty thousand men for two years in a country a thousand miles away from the North-West frontier—where it is true they were not wanted. Nor have their services been needed since. In the eight years which have passed since that slap dash addition to the Army was made, twelve millions sterling have been expended on troops that have never been once in requisition—except in the Burma episode, which had nothing whatever to do with the Russian complications for which it was the intention to provide. To meet the financial deficit occasioned by these untoward developments, Sir Auckland Colvin suspended the Famine Fund, which was based on the supposition that a surplus of a crore and-a half existed—after all other needs were satisfied—for the construction of works as a guarantee against famine. The surplus disappeared when the cost of the addition to the army had to be met, to say nothing of the heavy loss by exchange. The Income Tax was imposed in substitution for the inequitable and insufficient License Tax, from which all Government employés were exempt. The hated Income Tax was re-introduced, not as a temporary, but as a permanent impost. But the proposal did not stand alone. Sir Auckland insisted on the importance and, even the necessity of bringing about an international arrangement for the establishment of bimetallism, which could alone place the Indian silver standard and currency on a stable basis, and enable the country to support its growing burdens. The despatch in which Sir Auckland Colvin submitted the reasons for reimposing the Income Tax and taking such action as might be possible to arrest the fall of silver, which led to the appointment of the Royal Commission of 1886, under the presidency of Lord Herschell. It is not Sir Auckland's fault that nothing has as yet been done to give practical effect to the one practical recommendation of the report—that the Government of India should be given a free hand in dealing with the Indian currency.

In the administration of the North-West Provinces Sir Auckland Colvin was able to leave the impress of his indefatigable activity and strong will on that region. The five great cities of Northern India owe to his initiative and determination the possession of an excellent water-supply. The total cost has been a crore and a quarter, which, when spread over the five important cities of Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, and Lucknow—with an aggregate population of nine hundred thousand, gives exactly eight annas a head per annum for every citizen, that is not too much to pay for the first essential of health and cleanliness, and the only effectual guarantee against the recurrence of cholera and other epidemics. A great impetus was given to the cause of industrial education by an alteration of the curriculum in the schools so as to allow students who desired to pass through the Roorkee College—the Victoria Technical Institute of the North-West—to enter its portals without first going through the studies essential to those who matriculate in the Arts Colleges. This innovation has given a more practical turn to the educational system throughout the provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor incessantly urged on the well-to-do classes to lay aside the "Oriental indifferentism" to their surroundings, and to the comforts and decencies of life which he attributed the effects of long ages of rapine and insecurity which have survived their cause. He urged them to support the Dufferin Fund for the medical relief of women and children, and succeeded in announcing their interest in that movement which has done so much for suffering womankind. A vigorous administrator, he knew how to suppress and punish disorder while listening to reasonable complaints; complaints which were not reasonable he was prompt to expose and resent. The sympathy which he felt and expressed for native aspirations in the famous article. "If it be real what does in mean," did not render him indifferent to the mischievous tendencies of the literature circulated in the name of the Congress by its Secretary. In a masterly reply to Mr. Hume's complaint that he had set his face against the Congress movement which had for its object the realization of the aspirations with which he sympathised, be showed that he was able to discriminate between the enlargement and improvement of the Legislative Councils which had been recommended by Lord Dufferin and the claims put forward in the name of the Congress for a Parliamentary system in which all government would be at the mercy of a majority in no sense representative Indian opinion or Indian traditions which have nothing in common with Western Parliamentarianism. Sir Auckland Colvin always had, and still has, the courage of his opinions. It is to be hoped that, although his Indian career is closed he has not made his final exit from public life.

THE Loubet Cabinet has not lasted long, but it exceeded the term of average length of days accorded to French Ministries since the re-establishment of the Republic. It had held office since February last when M. de Freycinet's Cabinet, which had been in office since March, 1890, was overthrown, while still in the full enjoyment of the prestige of having suppressed General Boulanger. The only reason given for the fall of the Freycinet Ministry was the desire imputed to his colleagues to get rid of M. Constans, the Minister of the Interior, whose strong hand had grappled with the General forced him to fly to Brussels and disposed of his pretensions for ever. In the reconstruction of the Cabinet M. de Freycinet, the Premier, went to the War Office, where he confirmed the reputation he enjoys of being the most capable war minister France has known since Carnot organised victory. M. Loubet was made Premier, although an unknown politician, indeed chiefly because he was unknown, and his appointment gave no particular umbrage to any one. M. Constans having been eliminated, M. de Freycenet and M. Ribot were the two personalities in the re-constructed Ministry. Things prospered with M. Loubet until recently, and he was credited with tact and *savour faire*, until in an unlucky moment he consented to act as arbitrator in the Carmaux controversy between the Mining Company and the miners. One of the latter having been elected Mayor of the town, by the votes of the workmen absented himself from work to attend to his municipal duties, and claimed to still draw his pay as a workman. When he was dismissed for absence without leave, the miners went on strike; there were riots, some men were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment and liberated after a few days' detention. A prudent Prime Minister would have carefully abstained from any personal intervention in such an affair, especially when Radical deputies went down from Paris to tell the miners that the principle of universal suffrage was set at defiance by the Company, which dismissed a workman because he had been elected to the mayoralty of the town, and by the Government which sought to suppress by force the legitimate protests of the rightly indignant voters. But M. Loubet undertook the arbitration, and made what he deemed a conciliatory award. All the dismissed workmen were to be reinstated by the Company, except those who had been sentenced to imprisonment for disturbances. The Mayor was to be reinstated in his employment under the Company and to get a year's leave of absence. "The principle of Universal Suffrage," said M. Clemenceau, was saved, and he recommended the miners to accept the award. But they regarded this advice as treason to the cause, seeing that the victims of the police intervention who had been in prison, were not to be taken back into the service of the Company. On the fete of the 14th July the ring-leader, the only workman who had been sentenced to a lengthened term of imprisonment, was set at liberty to celebrate the occasion by a measure of clemency. This concession was equally rejected with disdain. The miners demanded that the manager of the Company should be dismissed. M. Loubet went into this claim and decided that it was unjust. A body of the workmen marched to the manager's house, and under threats of instant death compelled him to write his resignation. Naturally the Opposition, Royalist and Radical wings alike, arraigned M. Loubet for weakness—one side denounced him for hesitation in enforcing the law, the other for taking part with the capitalists against labour and universal suffrage. The miners grew more and more unmanagable as the authority of the Government was weakened, and certain journals recommended resort to dynamite. The advice was not thrown away. A bomb was placed in the corridor of the offices of the Company situated in one of the most frequented thoroughfares in the centre of Paris. It was discovered, and conveyed to a neighbouring police station, where it exploded, killed five policemen, and caused the death of the Company's office porter by shock. This fearful outrage created an immense sensation in Paris, and it was freely said that had the miners, who attempted to murder M. Humbert been severely punished, instead of being pardoned, the attempt to blow up the Company's offices would not have been made. M. Loubet pleaded that the law was insufficient to enable the Government to act effectively in such cases. He announced a measure imposing severe penalties on journals inciting the use of dynamite. The Government obtained a vote of confidence—three hundred and fifty-nine to fifty-four. On the 10th instant M. Loubet asked to have a day fixed for the introduction of the new Press Law. The proposal was violently opposed by the right, M. de Cassagnac saying that the Government wanted to run with the Conservative hare, and hunt with the Socialist hounds; that it is not new laws that are wanted, but men who are not afraid to apply the existing laws. M. Loubet declared that if the Chamber did not fix the day named for the new Press Law the Government would resign. This was really an intimation that the members felt the ground crumbling beneath their feet. As usual in France when a Ministry is doomed, it was consoled with another vote of confidence. We have learned by telegraph that the Press Law was introduced, and passed the first reading by a large majority, but was immediately afterwards nullified by a hostile amendment. Then followed the scandalous imputations made by M. Delahaye, fortified by "moral" evidence. When it was proposed to open a grave to see whether Baron Reinach was really buried, or is still, living somewhere beyond the French frontier, the Government refused to assent to the motion, and asked for a vote of confidence, which this time was not forthcoming. It is said that the Cabinet rode for the fall, weary of the constant struggle to prolong a precarious existence. Probably the real object is to eliminate from the Cabinet the arbitrator in the Carmaux affair, to whose weakness is imputed all the troubles which followed. M. Brisson, an able man hitherto kept in the background, has undertaken the task of forming a new Ministry.

MR. NATHANIEL GEORGE CLAYTON, the Conservative Member for the Hexham Division of Northumberland, who has been unseated on petition, has long been regarded as the leader of the Conservatives in the Northern County. At the recent election he carried the constituency by a majority of eighty-two. Considering that the Liberals had a majority of fifteen hundred and thirty in 1885, and of nine hundred and fifty-seven in the following year, it was but natural they would leave no stone unturned to put out their successful opponent. Mr. Clayton is a nephew of the famous lawyer-millionaire of Newcastle, and he succeeded to his uncle's estates a little over two years ago. Educated at Harrow and University College, Oxford, he was until his uncle's death the leading partner in the firm of Clayton and Gibson, solicitors of Newcastle. He is still the chief proprietor of the Conservative organ of the North-East of England, the *Newcastle Journal*. Mr. Clayton is already sixty years of age and had no ambition to enter Parliament. He consented to stand as the strongest man his party could bring forward to oppose Mr. McInnes, who had held the seat in the Liberal interest for a number of years.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN leaves Bombay, for Europe, on board the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator. He will spend a few days in Egypt, and then proceed to Athens, whence he will proceed *via* Italy to Paris. He does not expect to reach England before April next.

LORD HAWKE'S team will arrive at Bombay on December 20, and will be the guests of Lord Harris, at Malabar Point, during their visit. They will play at Poona on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of December.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. F. GARWOOD, R.E., is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer for Civil Works in Baluchistan and Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Craig.

THE through running of trains between Quetta and Sibi, which was closed owing to the recent landship between Mudgorge and Mangi Stations, was restored on the 16th instant.

NEW Chaman, Baluchistan, on the 23rd had a great fall of snow on the hills surrounding, for the first time this season, and the weather is now cold to the extreme.

IT is stated that, according to the wishes of General Brackenbury, the amalgamation of the Civil and Military works in Baluchistan will be effected by the Civil authorities making over the work to the Military Department.

IT has been decided that the Rampur I. S. Cavalry shall proceed to the Meerut instead of the Bareilly camp.

OWING to disease amongst the camels, the Bikanir I. S. Camel Corps will not proceed to the Meerut camp as arranged.

THE earnings of the North-Western Railway for the week ended Nov. 12 show a decline compared with the corresponding week of last year of close on three lakhs, and for the period from 1st April to November 14, compared with the corresponding period of last year, of over fifty-five lakhs.

WE are secure in advance of the sympathetic interest of a multitude of our readers in the Upper Provinces, writes the Allahabad paper, in dwelling for a moment on the death of Mrs. James Walker, which has already been announced in our paper as having taken place in London on the 26th. When Mr. and Mrs. Walker forsook Simla, the scene of their endless hospitalities, a few years ago, only to open wide the hospitable doors of their pleasant home in London, they left a blank in its society which has never been wholly filled. It may well, indeed, be said of Mrs. Walker that, if the model of wifely devotion, the charming hostess, the good neighbour, and most sympathetic friend were conspicuous in her life, even more do the calm courage, the unselfish resignation of her last days win our admiration for its close. For months, for years indeed, she fought a losing battle with a deadly malady, the full measure of her sufferings concealed from those who would most suffer by its being betrayed. And to the very end of her active, useful life, the old wit at times flashed out, her interest in the things around her endured; whilst her solicitude for the needs of others, anxious in the measure of their humility and friendlessness, only ceased with her conciousness.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HON. CECIL RHODES ON AFRICAN UNITY.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

At a meeting held yesterday, in London, of the Chartered British South African Company, the Hon. Cecil Rhodes made a speech, in which he dwelt upon the difficulties the Company had overcome, and the great mineral prospects of the Company's territory. He then propounded a scheme to extend the Telegraph beyond the Zambesi to Uganda and Egypt, thus securing those countries to England. He believed that the Mahdi would consent to the arrangement if adequately paid, and said it was possible to complete the scheme within a decade.

ELECTION PETITION.

Mr. Nathaniel George Clayton, Conservative Member for the Hexham division of Northumberland, has been unseated for illegal practices at the last General Election.

THE BRINDISI MAIL CONTRACT.

The renewal of the Brindisi postal contract is regarded as certain, Italy having conceded a fresh reduction in the transit dues.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Rothschild's proposal made to the Monetary Conference has, on the whole, been favourably received in the city, but is disapproved of in America.

THE SUCCESSOR TO LORD ROBERTS.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved of the appointment of General Sir George White as successor to Lord Roberts.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 29.

M. Brisson has undertaken the task of forming a New Cabinet which, it is expected, will have a Radical complexion. He has pledged himself to a rigorous enquiry in the Panama Canal Scandal.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The death is announced of General Domett Morgan.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 29.

The P. and O. s.s. Assam, with the mails of the 18th instant, left for Bombay, at 8 a.m., to-day. The s.s. Balaarat left for Colombo and Australia, at 8 a.m., to-day.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 30.

Yesterday's match was declared drawn. To-day the visitors played against the Madras United Eleven, consisting mainly of Hindus. The following are the scores :—

MADRAS UNITED ELEVEN.

1st Innings.

C. H. S. Lincoln, b Heseltine	0
Sabapathi, b Heseltine	0
Rajahgopal, st Robinson, b Heseltine	0
Appadorai, c L. F. Wright, b Hornsby	6
H. P. Lincoln, b Heseltine	6
Subrailoo, c Vernon, b Hornsby	3
Balakrishnan, st Robinson, b Heseltine	0
Shrinivasulu, b Heseltine	0
Amarthun, b Heseltine	0
Achuta Menon, b Heseltine	6
Rajahgopalchari, not out	5
Extras........M	3
Total	29

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

1st Innings.

Hawke, b Rajagopal	38
C. W. Wright, b Shrinivasulu	3
Gibson, c H. S. Lincoln, b Amarthun	12
Vernon, c Achuta Menon	3
Robinson, b Amarthun	0
Hill, [illegible] out	30
H. F. Wright, not out	24
Extras	27
Total	137

Lord Hawke then declared the innings closed.

MADRAS UNITED ELEVEN.

Second Innings.

C. H. S. Lincoln, c Hill, b Heseltine	4
Achuta Menon, c Vernon, b Heseltine	19
Rajgopalchari, st Robinson, b Heseltine	0
L. P. Lincoln. b Hornsby	7
Rajgopal Naidu, b Hornsby	0
Appadorai, c Hawke, b Hornsby	8
Balakrishnan b Heseltine	2
Subrailoo, b Heseltine	0
Amarthun, c Heseltine, b Hornsby	3
Sabapathy, b Hornsby	2
Srinivasulu, not out	0
Extra	1
Total	46

To-morrow a three-days' match against the Presidency commences.

CHITRAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 30.

No fresh news of importance has been received from Chitral.

The force sent from Gilgit on the 16th will halt at the junction of the Yasin and Gilgit rivers, and watch the road from Chitral.

COLONEL DURAND.

Colonel Durand, the British Agent at Gilgit, started two days later to join the troops.

DISARMAMENT ON THE LUSHAI BORDER.

Most satisfactory accounts have been received from the Lushai border of the working of the policy of disarmament adopted by the Chief Commissioner of Assam. Arms are being brought in freely to Fort Aijal and Changsil.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 30.

Some excitement was caused in the court to-day by the appearance of Mrs. Mehdi Hassan for identification with the Gertrude Donnelley of twenty years ago. The lady, who is an attractive woman, was identified by a witness, named Lauchlin, who swore that he was engaged to marry her in 1869. She was also identified by Athar Hussain and Akbar Khan. Mr. Rudra spent the day in the cross-examination of the first witness for the defence, Akbar Khan, but nothing of interest was elicited.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The St. Andrew's Dinner to-night was a great success as usual. Over three hundred and fifty guests were present. Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.I.E., presided and H. E. the Lieutenant-Governor were present, among the guests. The speeches were of the usual lengthy and patriotic order; but all political questions were but lightly touched on.

The Italian elections resulted in an overwhelming majority for Signor Giolitti and the Government. A striking feature of the struggle was the defeat of prominent Republican deputies, who are also opponents of the Triple Alliance, and generally hostile to the present foreign policy. The elections are considered to have crushed the Irridentists, and nearly exterminated the extreme Radicals, who advocate a Franco-Italian alliance. The new wine treaty with Austria largely contributed to this result. The Vienna papers, recalling Signor Crispi's experience, fear that Signor Giolitti's success is too overwhelming.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Clayton, Conservative member for the Hexham Division of Northumberland, has been unseated on petition.

The Hon. Cecil Rhodes, speaking in London, propounded a scheme for traversing Africa from South to North by telegraph.

M. Brisson has undertaken to form a cabinet in the French Chamber.

Professor Vambery, in a long letter to the *Times*, considers Russia's claim to the Pamirs, because she inherited it from the Khan of Khokand, very shallow. He doubts whether Khokand ever possessed the Pamirs.

The first woodcock on the Shevaroys fell to the gun of Mr. McDougal, Agent of the Bank of Madras at Bimlipatam, on Saturday last while out shooting with the Rev. Mr. Adams.

It appears that while in England the late Mrs. Burgess raised £120, and with this sum had purchased a piano and a bell for the church-steeple, which she was bringing out in the Roumania, for the purpose of assisting her husband's congregation in Secunderabad with their music.

Miss Ellen Pash, B.A., representative of the World's Woman's Temperance Union, and Mrs. Gostling, left Bombay on Tuesday evening with the view of making a tour through some of the principal centres of India for the purpose of studying the difficulties which lie in the way of the education of the women of India. A small deputation of ladies were at the railway station at Bori Bunder to wish them good-bye.

Mr. David Lyall, C. S. I., occupied the chair at the St. Andrew's Dinner, Calcutta, an annual gathering which has more than once in the past had a political significance. This year the Viceroy was not present, as His Excellency had not completed his tour. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, however, was at the Dinner, and replied on behalf of "The Guests."

The reinforcements sent to Jandoula in the Bithani country, near the Gomal Pass, have been called for by reason of the suspicious behaviour of the malcontent section of the tribesmen. They resent the building of an outpost at Jandoula, though it is only on the lines of a score of others along the frontier. It is not intended to keep a large force permanently in the neighbourhood, but a post of some kind is absolutely necessary, as our troops cannot live under canvas all the year round.

Native journalists make strange mistakes even in dealing with Indian matters, observes an up-country paper, as witness their jumbling up last year of the Mainpuri Camp-of-exercise with an expedition to Manipur and confusing Nagar beyond Gilgit with the Naga country on the Assam border; but they should at least know something about their own Princes. Yet it has remained for a Bengali writer to describe the ruler of Baroda as the "Maharaja of Gaekwar." We shall next hear of the "Raja of Nizam" or some equally fantastic combination.

Hyderabad possesses a noble sheet of water in the Hoosain Saugor lake, which is now at its fullest. The lake lies midway between the city and Secunderabad, and being skirted by a splended bound over a mile long, with a broad road along the top, it is an ideal site for a boat race. But somehow none has ever yet come off, until of late an energetic move has been made in this direction by Messrs. Hodson and Fellowes, who are always to the fore where sports are concerned. The experiment has resulted in a success, and it is hoped that the regatta will in future become an annual institution. If so, the only defect apparent on Thursday will be removed, for the knowledge that it is to take place again will cause more boats to be got out, and more competitors to practice. The Minister, the *elite* of Secunderabad and Chadarghat, and the nobles from the city were present, and creature comforts were well provided for by the Hyderabad Club, which was "At Home" for the occasion. The judge was Colonel Nevill, the umpire Colonel Dobbs, and the starters were Surgeon-Colonel Lawrie and Mr. Hudson. Messrs. Fellowes and Pollard, the honorary secretaries, are to be congratulated on their excellent arrangements. The first race was for sailing boats, and was won by Mr. Gordon's Daisy, the amateur easily outsailing the Admiral of the Nizam's Fleet, who is more at home on the briny than on a lake. The open pair oar was won by Messrs. Sturge and Andrews, after a good race. Mr. Fellowes took the sculling prize, and he also won the Club Scratch pair oar, with Mr. Pollard. The Ladies' race was won by the two Misses Evans, who rowed in capital form.

Captain H. Street, whose five years as Presidency Port Officer, Madras, will be completed next month, will most likely be succeeded by Captain Anthony Gwyn, who has been acting as Deputy Director of Indian Marine, Calcutta. Captain Street will probably take command of one of the Indian Marine vessels until the Port Officership of Calcutta is vacated by Captian Petley, in April next.

A proposal to establish a class at Simla during the ensuing summer for the veterinary instruction of officers of the various branches of the service has been submitted to the Secretary of State for India for sanction.

Sir James Browne, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, is expected to return to Quetta on the 8th proximo. Mr. Barnes, immediately after being relieved by him, will proceed on three months' leave.

Major-General W. Galbraith, the new Commandant of the Quetta District, went out on a tour of inspection to Pishin and Chaman during last week. The command of the station devolved on Colonel G. Baston, C.B., Royal Fusiliers, during his absence.

The "Ghazi" who attacked Mr. Humfress with a sword and wounded him in the hand was hanged at Fort Sandeman, and his body burnt on the 17th instant.

The great struggle in the cotton spinning industry began on Saturday (November 5th.) So far it has been conducted in a quiet and undemonstrative manner. There have been no appeals to public sympathy, no bitter attacks on employers, no threats or indignation meetings. Still both parties in the dispute exhibit a grim determination to see the matter through. At first it was thought that between 50,000 and 60,000 operatives would become idlers in Lancashire, but now it is ascertained that there are about 44,000. About 7,600 are spinners, 15,000 spinners' assistants, and 22,000 operatives in other departments, including 13,000 card-room hands, of whom 10,000 are women. The total stoppage of spindles is about fourteen millions. Over eight and a-half millions are in the Oldham districts, and five and a-half in other districts. There remain running in Lancashire at least twenty-six million spindles. There is no present likelihood of any considerable falling away from the agreement of the Employers' Federation, but efforts to bring the Bolton employers, who spin Egyptian cotton, into line with the Federation have so far been resultless. The Employers' Federation is seeking to widen the area of the movement, in order to prevent those who are still working from supplying funds to the unemployed. The Federation is attempting to arrange the adoption of short time, if not an entire stoppage of spindles, in by far the larger number of mills. Great as the extent of the dispute is, it does not nearly cover half the cotton industry. Even as concerns spinning alone, two-thirds of the master spinners, including the manufacturers, continue to employ upon the old terms. In the Burnley weaving trade short time is becoming general, owing to the operation of the strike.

The Lord Mayor's show in London evoked less enthusiasm than usual. It was probably intended to express, in a certain measure, displeasure at Mr. Alderman Knill's election. The show was scarcely characterised by the traditional pomp. The streets, too, were less brilliantly decorated. In some quarters Mr. Knill was even hissed, the spectators were good-humoured, though not always orderly. Lord Coleridge, in welcoming the Lord Mayor, referred to his election as a proof of the decay of bigotry.

A learned professor in Vienna has taken the trouble to jot down and publish some mistakes of scholars. The catalogue is a long one, but the following may suffice :—At a public school, after a recital of Schiller's "Cranes of Ibycus," the professor asked one of the scholars who the Timotheus was who was referred to in the poem. The scholar replied : "A crane." One of the boys was asked to relate the story of Androcles and the Lion. "Androcles," he said, "stood musing in the arena. A huge lion was let loose upon him. The lion looked at him, but did not touch him. Then the Emperor descended into the arena and asked the lion why he did not devour Androcles?" Goethe's last words, according to one scholar, were "Mehr nicht!" Virgil's "Cui mater incerta erat" (whose mother was unknown) was translated : "He was born of no mother in particular.' From Horace, "Dos est magna parentum virtus" (the virtuous character of parents is a great dowry). This was translated : "A dowry is a great virtue with parents." "Salomon etatit encore tres jeune" was translated : Solomon had still three children." In Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth" a scholar translated "With a chirrup, chirrup, chirrup," thus : "With a syrup, syrup, syrup!" Teacher : How many Coalition wars were there? Scholar : Four. Professor : What were they? Scholar : The first, the second, the third, and fourth. Professor : What is your father? Pupil : He is dead.—Professor : What was he before? Pupil : Living.—One of our own scholars brought up at a famous school was asked one day whose statue that was at the entrance to Cheapside ; he replied : "The First Policeman."

In the accident to the pinnace on the Kinta River, Sir Cecil Smith, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and the members of his suite, appear to have had a very narrow escape from drowning. The official party, who had been paying a visit of inspection to the railway works, were descending the river in a steam-launch, when, near the confluence of the stream with the Perak, the vessel struck on a snag, swung round, and instantly capsized and sank, precipitating everyone of its occupants into the water. Governor Smith sank twice before he was rescued by the aid of a Perak Malay. Another launch, containing other members of the party, which was some two hundred yards ahead, also turned back, and with this aid all the officials were rescued, but a Chinese boy and a Malay were drowned.

M. Dumas fils says that he has had enough of Paris and its noise and bustle, and is determined to spend the few years that remain to him in reflection and, perhaps, philosophical authorship in the country. He has a fine place in the midst of the forest at Marly, which was left him by his father's old friend, De Ribbing, whose immediate ancestor was involved in the masked ball tragedy which brought the reign and life of Gustavus IV. of Sweden to an end. M. Dumas fils sold his collection of paintings some time ago, and a few days back his house in the Avenue de Villiers. The buyers of the latter was M. Ferdinand Dreyfus, deputy of the Seine-et-Oise, who paid £18,000 for it. M. Dumas bought it twenty years ago for £4,800.

Russia has her volunteer fleet—Why not Japan? The propounder of this question is the *Keishei Shimpoo*, a Japanese paper which has become the organ of a movement that appears already to have secured influential support. Japan, we are reminded, is not a mere solitary island in the Eastern Ocean, but a great naval nation. Her situation is magnificent. Eastward lie, across the Pacific Ocean, North and South America ; China and the Korea on the west, and the Oceanic Islands on the south. When the Nicaragua Canal and the Siberian Railway are completed it will occupy a central position. Though Japan has some 37 war vessels, only about 20 can be used in time of war. She has also 1,175 mercantile steamers and 96 sailing ships, but only 50 of these steamers and three sailing ships can carry over 500 tons. China, on the other hand, possesses 47 men-of-war, their total tonnage amounting to some 67,000. Again, the total number of men-of-war of England, France, Germany, Russia, and America stationed in the East is estimated as 77, and their aggregate tonnage 86,807.

The British Consul at Quito, Mr. W. H. D. Haggard, looks with a longing eye at one district in particular of Ecuador. It is the district of Macas, to the east of Riobamba ; but it would appear that the poisoned arrow of the Indian or the no less deadly forest fever threatens any rash explorer. No attempt ever seems to have been made to reoccupy this rich district. The Spaniards of Ecuador have obtained for over 300 years from the Indians in the territory immediately subject to them sufficient money to build the magnificent churches and convents which cover a quarter of the area of Quito. "A small part of the money thus obtained," says Mr. Haggard, "if applied to the opening up of the country to the coast on the one side, and to the Amazon on the other, would have returned interest a thousand fold ; would by commerce have put them in possession of the gold ; and would, moreover, have enabled them to tap the veins of that precious metal at their source. It is undoubted that, apart from the deserted Jivaro country, gold exists even within three or four days' march from Quito."

A history of Dover Harbour in connection with the new projected outer or deep-sea harbour has been prepared by Mr. John Bavington Jones, and published in the form of a quarto pamphlet with plans at the office of "The Dover Express." Mr. Jones's history presents many interesting details. When the new works are completed Dover harbour will, he observes, be still only keeping abreast of French, Belgium, and Dutch ports on the opposite side of the Channel. But, although not excessive, the capabilities of the port will, he thinks, be sufficient for the growing passenger traffic, and for accommodating the armed cruisers and gunboats which will play an important part in future naval warfare, while the facilities it will afford, both for dealing with cargoes and for repairing ships, will render it one of the most important ports of the kingdom. The total estimated cost of the Dover Harbour Improvements is £60,000, an incredibly small sum, on which Mr. Jones significantly remarks that "it may be exceeded."

An important change in the administration of Excise in the North-West Provinces his recently been sanctioned by the Board of Revenue. The transfer of liquor from one district to another has been legalised, and licensed vendors are now permitted to obtain their supplies from wherever they may find it most advantageous or convenient. The effect of this concession will be to break down monopolies to a great extent, and equalise the price of liquor all over the country. As we noticed in our comments on the administration of this department in the Punjab, where this concession has already been made, a growing taste for better brands of liquor seems to be growing amongst at least the more educated classes : the increasing importation of Shahjehanpur rum indicates an increasing liking for more palatable stuff than can be produced from the mhowa : whilst even the palate of the common coolie may in time learn to prefer the produce of one district to that of another. The next step will be for the distillers to advertise their special brands in the native newspapers.

Mr. Welsby, of Warrington, whose lot it has been to sit upon a Coroner's jury empanelled to inquire into the cause of death of a forgeman who had been certified to have succumbed to "small-pox, accelerated by neglect," is evidently a most conscientious and indeed a model juryman in his way. His method of doing his duty, however, was for all that the cause of considerable annoyance and alarm to his fellow-jurymen. When it became necessary to inspect the body of the deceased in the mortuary in accordance with the law, the Coroner, by way of concession to the jury's terror of infection, announced that it would be sufficient if they saw the corpse from the outside by simply looking through the mortuary window. This hasty peep, however, did not commend itself to Mr. Welsby's notion of what duty required of him. Accordingly he provided himself with a key, entered the building, and, fearless of consequences, devoted himself to a closer and more careful examination. The result, however, was that when he issued forth his comrades fled and took refuge in the jury-room, where they one and all refused to sit with their conscientious brother. Finally, the Coroner, sympathising with their feeling peremptorily commanded Mr. Welsby to leave the place.

INDIAN ELECTIONS TO THE PORTUGUESE CORTEZ.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

As the French possessions send Deputies to the Chambers, Portuguese possessions in India have the privilege of sending Deputies to the Cortes in Lisbon. This privilege was granted early in the century and with the purpose of securing a safe majority for the Ministry in power, whenever the results of elections in Portugal itself are unfavourable. Governors in the Portuguese dependencies are the nominees of the Colonial Minister, and whenever he wishes to give a seat to a man who might be useful to his party, he is sure that his wishes will be carried out. For this purpose, the Franchise is very indiscriminately given. Males over twenty-one ; tax-payers, and those able to read and write and those who are the heads of a household are allowed to vote. The list of election is not the same as that of the eligible, as in case of the latter higher qualifications, such as reading and writing Portuguese, are required. The returns of voters are in the hands of a committee, which is appointed by the forty highest tax-payers of a particular Corporation. The Corporation or Municipality is appointed by popular election. Now when the time for the election of a Deputy comes, the Census Committee deputes one of its number or some of its former members to preside at the primary assembly of voters. No military force or armed people or men in uniform can attend these assemblies, except at the written request and application of the president. The president with the voters on the spot proceeds to the formation of a committee to take the votes. If the names of the committee are not acceptable to all the electors present, the minority claims the right of having some men of its own in the committee or protests against the nomination. The votes consist of slips of paper with the name of the candidate of the elector's choice written thereon. This slip is folded and put into a box or urn provided for the purpose. The election begins at 9 a.m. usually, or as soon as the committee is formed. The nominal roll of voters is then called, and each man presents himself in turn, and is allowed to put his slip of paper into the box. This is the machinery by which elections are carried on, and the system lends itself to fraud of every description. And fraudulent practices seem to be commoner in India than in Portugal. Whilst the African possessions of Portugal are generally subservient to the wishes of Government, from early times Portuguese India began to show signs of independence. The Municipal Corporations drawn from the masses of the population and made up of the most enlightened and educated among them generally made common cause with any native aspirant for the honours of Deputy. Thus men of popular choice from time to time took their seat in the Portuguese Parliament, and made a name for themselves both by their independence and eloquence. The names of Francisco Luis Gomes, Padre Cana, Estevao Jeremias Mascarenhas are still held in grateful remembrance by their countrymen. The first was the author of a French life of Pombal and a treatise on Political Economy also in French. One of the former Deputies of popular choice is still living, and is the uncle of the present popular Deputy of Bardez. Portuguese Governors usually receive ministerial instructions to secure the nominations of particular proteges. These Colonial administrators are as a rule military men with no tincture of laws and quite incompetent to decide on any complicated point of civil administration. When instructions arrive from home, they enter into negotiations with the party possessed of the Municipal administration of the district, usually with the president of the Municipality, or somebody else who is the recognized leader of the party. These leaders seldom are rash enough to resist wishes that have almost the character of orders or peremptory demands. They are fortunate enough if in recognition of their submission, they are allowed certain public or private concessions. A public concession would be the remission of a burdensome tax ; a private concession might take the shape of a party appointment. The Municipal Corporations are independent to a certain extent, and their privileges are of very ancient date The Governor has, however, the right of examining their accounts, and in the case of gross mismanagement or misdemeanour of dissolving the Corporation by a vote of his Council. At an early date, Portuguese legislators were disgusted with the independent use, which certain Corporations insisted on making of their privileges. Goa had originally two Deputies. This number was raised to three, and the limits of the boroughs so circumscribed and handicapped that it became practically impossible for certain of the Corporations to represent the popular will adequately or with any degree of freedom. The boroughs are now constituted thus. The borough of Nova Goa is made up of the Municipality of Ilhas with 6,000 electors, the Municipality of Pernem with 13,000, and the Municipal Committees of Ponda, Sanguem, Canacona, Sanqullim, and Bicholim with a number of electors that is raised or lowered just as it suits Government. The committees in all these places are appointed by the Governor. The second borough of Bardez was another of the boroughs which showed an unpleasant tendency towards independent action, and it was made up of the Municipality of Bardez with 27,000 electors and the Municipality of Damaun with 4,000. To this were added the committee of Pragana in Damaun with 6,000 votes and that of Diu with nearly 2,000. This arrangement, roughly speaking, gives about 12,000 votes to Government in the borough of Bardez. The third borough, that of Salsette, is independent, the power being in the hands of the people. But the leader of the party in power always manages to keep himself at the head of municipal affairs by doing the pleasure of the authorities. This state of affairs was continued for twenty-five years, until a man of the popular choice was returned ; the Governor felt annoyed and sent troops to the place of election, with the result that a municipal election in 1890 led to a conflict between the people and the forces, in which about twenty persons were shot. The Governor, under whose administrations these events occurred, was recalled. The election for Deputies in this borough was annulled. Another election was held under the next Governor and it was annulled also, and the Governor recalled. A new Governor—the present incumbent—was then sent, and promised not to interfere in elections. How the promise has been kept is proved by what has occurred within the last two months in Goa. The annulment of the elections in two cases mentioned above was due to the fact that duplicate returns were furnished by the two contending sides. The Census Committee was asked for the list of voters, and where it was not furnished the papers were robbed and taken to a safe place. After that the documents were utilized for forging the returns and representing that elections had taken place in one locality with two different results. So far the past history of elections in Goa.

Goa is divided into several districts with an *Administrador* or Deputy Collector in charge. Each village has besides a *Regedor*, something like the patels in British India. These are nominees of the *Administrador*. On the present occasion the borough of Salsette was left free from official pressure. The struggle lay in Nova-Goa and Bardez. In the former place the popular candidate relied upon the voting of Ilhas and Pernem, while Government had its committees to vote, as it pleased. The Census Committee and the Corporators themselves were divided in their opinions, and the result was that both parties had the voting-books at their disposal ; in some of the assemblies duplicate elections were made and duplicate returns prepared. Soldiers or men, under official countenance, drove the popular electors from the polling booths, and as the result was still feared to be unfavourable, on the day of the scrutiny, the Municipal Corporation was seized by the partizans of Government and the president of the Census Committee who favoured the popular nominee was robbed of all the papers in his possession, two of the bearers of the minutes were illegally arrested, and the popular candidate deprived of a sure victory.

In the borough of Bardez, matters were much worse. The whole borough was compact and had the lessons taught by past experience. All the Municipal authorities refused to furnish lists of voters to Government. The *Administrador* was dismissed, all the village Regedors cashiered ; the election itself postponed for a week against all law and precedent on the allegation that cholera raged in the country, when such an allegation was decidedly false. Military delegates were then despatched to all the nine assemblies of Bardez and the struggle for the mastery of the papers was heroic in several places. In most places, the populars allowed the official agents to take away useless papers or drove them from the assemblies. In one place, they refused to proceed with the election, on the ground that the military were present against express law. The voting-papers were deposited in a box, and sealed in the presence of a subordinate judge at dead of night. The box with the papers were robbed by the soldiers and taken to the *Administrador*. In every assembly, the voting was for the popular candidate and in Mapuca itself, the capital of the district, whence voters were frightened away under every possible pretext, 587 votes were recorded for the popular candidate and 89 for his opponent. Here the committee was a mixed one. Unable to do anything in the direction of the seizure of the papers in the assemblies, the Government agents withdrew and declare now that no election took place anywhere. As a last move for spoiling the victory of the popular candidate, troops were mustered about the Municipal hall, on the day of the scrutiny, with the obvious object of frightening away the electors and seizing at least the returns. Every passer-by was deprived of his walking stick and admission into the hall given only to the Government agents. The popular party applied for the presence of the magistrate and under his protection proceeded to the hall. There a compromise was offered. The *Administrador* was asked to withdraw the troops that were illegally on the spot and to retain only certain number of electors in the place. The popular party would keep also an equal number of their own side, and asked for a guarantee that the papers would not be done away with, but the *Administrador* would bind himself to nothing. The scrutiny was, however, more with the assistance of the judicial and Municipal authorities. The bearers of the minutes of Damaun and Diu remained aloof, and tried to hold a scrutiny apart, but, were too few in number to constitute a legal body, and a handful of bearers cannot cancel the action of a legal body. The popular candidate was declared as returned by the President of the Census, to whom all the results have to be sent and he obtained a majority of 11,000, counting all the votes including those of Damaun and Diu. Unable to control the Municipal authorities, the Governor has dissolved the Corporation, illegally, has appointed a committee of six to manage affairs, when the legal number is seven, and has postponed the Municipal elections to the 18th of next month. They would have been held on the 4th otherwise. Orders were out also for the arrest of the popular candidate, who was supposed to carry his papers with him. He has the rank of honorary Colonel, as first-class Consul, and the order was illegal, but still there are reasons to say that they were out By timely notice, he has evaded arrest, and is on his way to Portugal, having come by land as far as Vingorla, afraid of the attitude of the Portuguese authorities. The Governor declares now that the returns supplied by his own agents are the real ones, while the others are false and feigned. There is a committee of the house of Deputies, which sits in judgment over all contested elections, and the popular candidate is quite willing to abide by the decision of that tribunal. The violence and partizanship of the Governor is quite misplaced.

THE LANDING OF PASSENGERS.

The Trustees of the Port at their meeting of Tuesday discussed the question of the landing of passengers, at the Apollo Bunder. A letter from the Superintendent, P. and O. Company, dated 29th October, in which it was stated that passengers by the steamer Valetta, which arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 4-35 p.m., on Sunday, the 23rd November, have made great complaints regarding the landing arrangements at Apollo Bunder ; that on the occasion in question three steam-launches were sent by the company in charge of European officers to bring the passengers on shore and sixty coolies in uniform to move the baggage ; that he gave notice to the police in good time that special protection might be afforded, and after leaving Aden a notice of the arrangements for landing was posted in the ship's companions for the information of the passengers and, in fact, he believes that every possible precaution to prevent inconvenience was taken so far as the company was concerned, but the company, cannot, of course, control the boatmen, coolies, &c., who hang about the ships and the bunder, and that on this occasion there is no doubt a good deal of confusion arose owing to these people not being controlled by the proper authorities. The cabin baggage, consisting of about 800 packages, was passed by the Customs officers on board and landed with the passengers on the Apollo Bunder, the heavy baggage, about 620 packages, being kept on board and landed later in the Victoria Dock, the place appointed for the purpose since the date when baggage had ceased to be received in the Town Custom House. That it was dark by the time the landing was effected, and it was raining heavily, but the lamps on the bunder were not lit, and there being no shed for the reception of baggage great confusion arose and several packages went astray. That at an important landing place there should be a proper shed for the reception of baggage and that the Customs Officers should there pass it instead of doing so as at present on the deck of the steamer ; that this was before suggested by him, but the Trustees wrote, under date 8th November, 1890, that they were unable to provide such accommodation at the Apollo Bunder, and could only arrange for the reception of baggage at the Victoria Dock, a long distance from the town landing place. That the remedy for the inconveniences complained of is in the hands of the Port Trust, the Municipality, the Customs, and the Police, and he would ask if some understanding can be come to in order to prevent a repetition of these inconveniences. This letter having been circulated to the Trustees, was not read.

Read minutes of the Trustees. The Chairman having then made some remarks as to the facilities which are now available, or can be made available, at the docks for the disembarkation of passengers and baggage, it was resolved : "That the circumstances attending the landing of the passengers and their cabin baggage from the s. s. Valletta, on the 23rd October last, referred to in the letter from the P. and O. Superintendent, were exceptional, but the Trustees consider improvement is desirable in the arrangements sanctioned in their resolution No. 539, dated 4th November, 1890. Those arrangements were consequent on the closing of the Customs Bunder, which will not be re-opened until next monsoon and the question has now to be considered as it affects three periods : (1) The remainder of the current cold weather ; (2) the cold weather of 1893-94, when the Customs bunder will be re-opened ; and (3) subsequent years when the proposed Ballard Road Pier will be in use.

2. Dealing with the first period only the Trustees consider (1) That a Customs notification should be issued to the effect that no heavy baggage will be examined or passed except at the dock ; (2) that the P. and O. Company should secure that no baggage leaves the hold or the baggage-room within one or two days of arrival in Bombay ; (3) that purely cabin baggage containing nothing liable to duty should, as at present, be passed by the Custom officers on board and be allowed to land with the owner ; (4) that all heavy or hold baggage be taken by the P. and O. to the dock wall and be there handed to the dock officials who, through the medium of a contractor to be paid by the proceeds of the fees leviable under items 235 and 236 of the dock scale of rates, will land, sort, and distribute the baggage in a shed close to the dock wall ; unclaimed baggage to be kept under lock and handed to the owner after Customs examination and the payment of fees ; (5) that except by helping to keep a general watch the duties of Customs officers at the dock wall are limited to preventing infringement of Customs rules; and (6) that except when proved to be due to the carelessness of their establishment the Trust should disclaim responsibility for loss or damage to the contents of any package.

3. A copy of this resolution should be forwarded to the Collector of Customs and the Superintendent, P. and O. Company, with a request that they will respectively co-operate with the Trustees with a view to giving effect to these suggestions.

The Trustees observe that the docks afford great facilities for dealing with passengers' baggage even when a ship is not able to enter either of the docks. There is ample depth of water for tenders of any size alongside the dock walls at all times of the tide ; there is extensive shed accommodation on the dock walls, which can be extended and adapted for the accommodation of passengers' baggage ; and there is a large traffic and police staff always at hand, besides appliances such as gangways, cranes, and temporary fencing. Lastly, by a slight extension of the Railway sidings it would be feasible with the co-operation of the Railway companies to arrange for passengers proceeding up-country either to book their baggage in the Port Trust shed and hand it over to the Railway company for transmission or to similarly make it over for deposit in the cloak rooms at the Railway station. Should the passenger not wish to proceed at once on his journey, consideration of a scheme of this kind seems desirable before a decision is arrived at as to future arrangements and that the question should be deferred accordingly with a view to the necessary enquiries being made.

The English Press approve of Mr. Cleveland, who is believed to be personally favourable to England ; while the commercial classes regard a gradual return to free trade as certain.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, with Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee in the chair. There were also present :—Colonel Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Abdulla Meherally Dhurumsey, Mr. R. N. Shroff, and Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION ALONG THE TANSA DUCT.

The Committee considered letter No. 17628, dated 15th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of a letter No. 998, dated 10th idem, from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water-Works, with accompaniments, on the subject of providing telephonic communication on the line of the Tansa Duct as far as Tansa. Requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to accept the scheme, costing Rs. 6,720 per annum, and to authorise the Commissioner to intimate the same to Government without delay.

Dr. Viegas expressed an opinion that the estimated cost was very exorbitant, and with a view to obtaining some explanation upon the matter from the Commissioner he asked that the consideration of the telephonic communication along the Tansa duct be postponed.

The Commissioner said he did not know what explanation he could give. In his opinion telephonic communication would certainly be of the greatest advantage as all messages could be transmitted through it instead of being conveyed by a pattewalla.

Mr. Shroff agreed with Dr. Viegas' proposal that the matter be postponed, and requested the Commissioner to furnish details of the arrangement.

The Commissioner repeated that he did not know what explanation or details were necessary beyond what appeared in his own letter.

Dr. Viegas' proposal was put to the vote, when it was decided on the casting vote of the Chairman to postpone the matter.

ERECTION OF FIRE BRIGADE QUARTERS IN THE FORT.

The next subject for consideration was letter No. 18443, dated 26th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance by him of the tender of Messrs. Spencer & Co., the lowest of six tenders received for the construction of the Fire Brigade quarters in the Fort, amounting to Rs. 33,138. The cost to be debitable to the grant of Rs. 36,201 provided for the work, included in the 4½ lakhs loan for the construction of Fire Brigade Buildings.

The required sanction was accorded.

THE PROJECTED OVERBRIDGES AT WARI BUNDER AND FALKLAND ROAD.

Further consideration was given by the Committee on the subject of the Wari Bunder and Falkland Road overbridges. The following correspondence was laid on the table :—

Bombay, 18th November, 1892.

To the Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour now to reply to Standing Committee' Resolution No. 6302 of 14th September last and to report on the subject of the Wari Bunder Overbridge. 2. On 17th November 1887 the Corporation passed the following Resolution No. 1588 :—"That, with reference to Government Resolution No. 1734 of 1884, Public Works Department, Government be informed that the Municipality are not prepared at present to entertain the proposal of constructing a new road from Wari Bunder to Mazagon ; but that the Corporation will agree to contribute their share of the cost of an overbridge, provided that share does not exceed Rs. (1,00,000) one lakh." At this time the Port Trust insisted as a condition of a contribution on their part that the Municipality should not only construct the north approaches to the bridge but that they should also construct a "wide and direct road * * from the north end " of the bridge as far as the Mazagon property of the Trust ; this road to be finished by 31st December 1892." On this latter demand negotiations were then wrecked, and the scheme for a bridge at Wari Bunder for the time being dropped. In July 1891 the Chamber of Commerce took it up again in a letter to Government, and Government in a Resolution No. 1931 of 8th September 1891, expressed a hope that the parties to the original arrangement would again consider the question. The parties referred to are the Municipality, the G. I. P. Railway and the Port Trust. In the same Resolution Government gave it as their opinion that a bridge 40ft. in width would be sufficient —an opinion from which I ventured to differ. I subsequently made arrangements for a meeting between the Agent and Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, the Chairman and Engineer, Port Trust, and the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and myself at the Railway offices, when I gave it as my opinion that the needs of the public would be met by a width for the roadway of the bridge of 40ft. with provision either for one footpath of 10ft. or two of 5ft. in width, which might be placed on cantilevers outside the parapet of the bridge if necessary. At the same time I stated it to be a *sine qua non* from the Municipal point of view that the demand for the construction of the road within any given time as a condition, precedent to a contribution from the Port Trust, must be dropped. On 23rd September 1891 the Chamber of Commerce addressed me on the subject, and I have since been in communication with the Port Trust, who have, I am glad to say, now withdrawn the condition objected to. I forward copy of letter to me, No. 1067 of 17th March last, from the Secretary, Port Trust. The "limitations and conditions" referred to are summarized in an appendix which I have attached to the letter, and I have numbered them *seriatim*. The first which refers to the road to the north but no longer assigns any period for its construction does not now require notice, and with regard to the low level approach roads from the goods yard, these, if public roads, will necessarily be maintained by the Municipality, if not, they will be maintained, I presume by the Railway. The second condition needs no notice. I do not understand the third. The Municipality will certainly not incur any expense for Tramway extension, and this condition may be disregarded, unless the Corporation choose to repudiate any such vague, hypothetical and needless liability as it seems to try and fix upon them. Conditions 4, 5 and 6 do not concern the Municipality. Condition No. 7 is a matter of course. The road will be a public road, and on being put in proper order according to Municipal requirements, must be maintained by the Municipality. The 8th condition is similarly a matter of course. The 9th conditon is the one which the Corporation is now asked to assent to. 3. The Railway plans and estimates have now been prepared, and upom them Government Resolution No. 1553 of 6th August last, which has been forwarded to me for report, was issued. Plans and estimates for the northern approach have been prepared by my orders by the Municipal Engineers. I beg to forward the Railway plan as well as the plan and estimates of the Municipal Engineers. The Railway Engineers did not, as they were desired to do by Government Resolution No. 1931 of 8th September 1891, "freely consult the Engineers of the * * Municipality," or indeed make any reference to them at all, and the consequence is some divergence both in plans and estimates, but not of an important character. The Railway plan provides for a low level approach to the bridge westward along Wari Bunder Road, which I do not consider at all necessary. It is sufficient if a low level road be constructed northward along the north approach to the point of junction with the cross road from Lawrence da Lima Street, and this is provided for in the Municipal plan. 4. The estimate of the Municipal Engineers amounts to Rs. 1,32,652, and I have entered this sum in the Loan Works budget for 1893-94, which has been submitted to the Standing Committee. The Port Trust share of the cost amounts, I understand, to about two lakhs. I now venture to recommend sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to the expenditure of Rs. 1,32,652 for the construction of the north approaches of the Wari Bunder bridge and the short cross road to Lawrence da Lima Street according to the estimates of the Municipal Engineers. I may add that the Municipal plans and estimates have been sent to the Port Trustees for comment and returned with the observation that they have none to make.—I have, &c.,

H. A. Acworth, Commissioner.

Bombay Port Trust, Secretary's Office,
Bombay, 1 th March 1892.
No. 1067.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—Your letter No. 20878, dated 11th December last, was considered at a meeting of the Trustees, held on the 15th instant, and I am directed to state that the Trustees renew their former offer, subject to all the limitations and conditions hitherto laid down, except that they now make no stipulation as to the date by which the Corporation should undertake to complete a wide and direct through road through Mazagon in extension of the Frere Road from the north end of the overbridge, but that they trust that the Corporation will soon see its way to carry out that work. 2. One of the conditions laid down as above mentioned was that the width of the roadway between parapets was to be limited to 40 feet, but it has been recently proposed to provide a 5ft. footpath on each side of the bridge resting on cantilevers. To this the Trustees do not object so long as it does not necessitate their giving up any additional land for the footpaths of the south approach, and this can be provided for by decreasing the widths of the east and west low level approaches from 50 feet to 45 feet and from 40 feet to 35 feet respectively, which would, it is thought, leave those approaches amply wide. If this arrangement is adopted the Trustees will be prepared to meet the extra cost of the south approach. 3. I am further to state that the Trustees, so far as at present informed, see no objection to the alternative and temporary arrangement proposed in your letter No. 20878, but that the conclusion of Trustees' Resolution No 380, dated 22nd July 1887 (copy of which is attached for reference), namely, "that the plans of the north approach to the bridge with its side approaches should be approved by the Trustees before any expenditure upon the bridge or its approaches is incurred and this for both permanent and temporary arrangements," as intimated in the Secretary, Port Trust's letter No. 3239, dated 28th July 1887, will of course apply to this arrangement, so that the Trustees may be sure of having their requirements as already intimated complied with.—I have, &c.,

F. G. DUMAYNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st November 1892.

The Municipal Secretary.

Sir,—With reference to the Standing Committee Resolution No. 7414 of 14th October 1891, and to Government Resolutions Nos. 1774 of 18th August 1891, and 1876 of 26th September 1892, in the Railway Department, I have the honor to forward the plans prepared by the Railway Engineers for a bridge 45ft. in width at Falkland Road, and an estimate by the Executive Engineer, Municipality, amounting to Rs. 16,600, for land and buildings to be acquired by the Municipality. In this estimate Rs. 3,000 have been provided against claims on account of severance, but this is, and cannot but be, an uncertain item. As far as I can conjecture the sum to be paid by the Municipality is not likely to be as much as Rs. 22,000, but I have received a claim for compensation from Mr. Sivial Motilal, owner of a house, which will abut on one of the low level roads, on account of depreciation of his property in value due to the abutment of the bridge 16ft. in height, being raised opposite to it. Unless the construction of the bridge interferes with the light and air of this and other similar properties, and this it will not do, I am advised by our solicitors that this claim has no sound basis, and may confidently be disregarded. On the whole, therefore, I think it unlikely that in committing themselves to the acquisition of the properties estimated by the Executive Engineer, the Corporation will be exposed to a liability equal to Rs. 22,000, which they have expressed their willingness to bear. But there are always elements of risk and uncertainty in such transactions, and I think no one can give any positive assurance on the point. I would suggest, however, that the Corporation might now guarantee to acquire the land and buildings shown in scored red on the plan to the west of the level crossing. That on the east belongs to Government and will not have to be paid for. No provision has been made in the Railway estimates for the shifting and relaying of water mains, because the fixing of the liability for this is believed to depend on the date when they were laid down. This I am endeavouring to discover. The cost will be comparatively trifling, that is to say less than Rs. 3,000, but it is a point upon which I will report farther.—I have, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH, Municipal Commissioner.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1893-94.

The Committee resumed the consideration of the budget estimates for the new year.

Speaking upon the subject of education, when the Committee were considering the expenditure of Rs. 58,532 on primary education, Mr. Geary said that the Joint Schools Committee intended to enhance the salaries of the inspectors. The Government had granted a miserable ten rupees which was not offered merely to enhance the grants-in-aid but the salaries of the inspectors. The responsibility of their inspectors in the Joint Schools Committee was very great inasmuch as they not only inspected their schools but also the aided schools. He considered it would be a most unrighteous and foolish thing that they should be less paid than the inspectors up-country.

Mr. Dharamsi observed that Mr. Geary was not at the meeting of the Joint Schools Committee when this consideration of the increase of the inspectors' salaries came up. The question was first considered on the recommendation of Government. The Corporation passed a resolution that the inspectors should first begin with Rs. 125, and rise to Rs. 175. They were now drawing Rs. 135, and in four years they would have risen to Rs. 175 by annual increments of Rs. 10.

When the matter came before the Committee it was suggested that instead of the annual increment of Rs. 10 they should be given this time an increase of Rs. 20 after two years.

Mr. Geary said that it was on the distinct understanding that the inspectors should receive Rs. 175 the Government had given an extra grant of Rs. 3,000 towards their salaries. That amount was paid by the Government to their inspectors in the mofussil. The efficiency of the schools depended on the zeal of the inspectors.

Mr. Javerilal said he agreed with what had fallen from Mr. Geary on the matter of the efficiency of the inspectors. He (Mr. Javerilal) really was not aware of the fact that the Standing Committee had any discretion in the matter. The Standing Committee had to send up the budget as they received it from the Joint Schools' Committee, and they could not enhance that amount or reduce it. It was for the Corporation to decide it. He thought that Mr. Geary might very well bring that matter before the Corporation.

THE ADEQUACY OF PUBLIC LATRINES AND URINALS.

With regard to the expenditure of Rs. 12,000 entered in the budget against New Works in the way of latrines and urinals, it was shown that the above sum was required for their erection in the city as the public latrines were not numerous enough.

Speaking upon their location and condition Mr. Dharamsi remarked that those in the Null Bazaar disfigured the thoroughfares. The choice for such sites ought not to be left in the hands and to the discretion of the executive but to the decision of the Standing Committee. The item in the budget ought to be deleted.

The Municipal Commissioner, in reply to Mr. Dharamsi's suggestion said the executive were put to considerable difficulties in the selection of sites for public latrines and urinals. As a matter of course people naturally took objection to their location in front of their houses. The Municipality had to find the best sites possible to meet the convenience of the public. Both in London and other large cities of Europe sites for similar purposes were situated in the centre of the road.

Dr. Viegas urged that unless they provided the public with latrines and urinals they could not put down the nuisance or fouling, and he had brought that to the notice of the Corporation more than once. He thought the item ought not to be deleted.

Mr. Shroff suggested the adoption of underground urinals.

The Commissioner considered it a very sound suggestion to make. An attempt had been made but was abandoned as the ground was found to be heavy and rocky.

Mr. Geary and Dr. Bhalchundra did not support the deletion of the item.

SPECIAL DRAINAGE OFFICER.

The pay of this officer is put down in the budget for Loan Works at Rs. 1,500.

Dr. Viegas was opposed to give such a large salary to that officer.

Principal Oxenham suggested and it was carried that it should be put down "at a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,500 per month."

The following items were then passed: Municipal Debt at Rs. 21,44,162; Pension and Gratuities, Rs. 31,000; Police Charges, Rs.3,63,345; Education including Veterinary and College, &c., Rs. 91,032; Hospital, Rs. 60,108; Discretional contingencies, Rs. 7,000; Auditors' allowance, Rs. 10,000; Election expenses, Rs. 500; Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund, Rs. 3,000—total, Rs. 63,28976. Special extraordinary works, Rs. 81,292. Investment of Interest realised on Sinking and Insurance Fund Investments, at Rs. 29,800; Balance at the close of the year, including one lakh required by law, at Rs. 13,00,754—grand total, at Rs. 64,40,068.

The introductory remarks of the Commissioner would be considered at the next meeting.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many years ago, one bright summer day in the sixties, an Italian image-seller, wearied with hawking his goods to an unappreciative public, rested his basket for a little on the parapet of the north bridge in Edinburgh. While easing his tired arms he inadvertently leaned backward against his tray of notables, and in one moment, ere he could turn round and recover, basket, tray, and notables disappeared from view into the railway abyss—below. Rooted to the spot, the poor man stood for some seconds gazing wildly at the space "where all his little living once had been;" he dashed his hat on the pavement, tore his hair, stamping and weeping, as he exclaimed: "Ach deres Garibaldi, an' de Pope, an' Victor Emanuel, all gone al' *inferno* together, smash." Let the Italian stand for the bimetallist; his images for the white metal; and, then, heroes named for the contending factions of the silver party; the fall from the North Bridge and the appalling smash at the foot then complete an analogy which he who runs may read. Where will it all end? Whatever the basis may be, the sky is certainly clearer and the outlook more hopeful now than it has been for many a day, and we trust that in this, as in all other darkest hours, the dawn may not be far distant. Yours, &c., S.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE AMIR OF CABUL.

THE Amir Abdul Rehman, says the "Rast Goftar," seems to be dilly-dallying with the British proposal to meet Lord Roberts in conference at Jallalabad. The "Civil and Military Gazette" believes that the Amir considers it below his dignity to go out so far to meet any British dignitary short of the Viceroy. When Lord Roberts was proposed for the conference, it was objected in some quarters that to send him at the head of a mission in Afghan territory was an honour much too great for the Amir. But if the Lahore paper is correctly informed, Abdul Rehman seems, in the plenitude of his pride, to think quite the other way. He wishes Lord Roberts to come to him all the way to Cabul. It will, of course, be impossible to accede to this demand, as it would involve a serious loss of "prestige" and dignity on the part of the British Government. And then it would be a serious mistake to send one of our few great generals to a place where his valuable life may undergo some risk of encountering the fanatical hostility of the mob. Is the Amir getting spoiled by too much patting and fondling?

THE MAHOMEDAN BURIAL GROUND QUESTION.

The "Indu Prakash" writes:—We can hardly commend the action of the Corporation in rejecting the proposal for opening up a new burial-ground for Mahomedans. There is indeed an air of plausibility in the contention that a burial-ground should not be in close vicinity of inhabited localities. But in a crowded city like Bombay it will be difficult to find any place which is not near an inhabited locality. The customs of the people require that the dead should be carried on shoulders, and there is an obvious hardship if such carrying has to be done for long distances. The site selected by Mr. Roughton's Committee was certified by the Health Officer to be eligible, and not open to objection on sanitary grounds. The certificate ought to have been accepted. The opposition was purely personal and selfish. It happens that some wealthy and influential persons have properties in the neighbourhood which they consider will be spoiled by the open space near them being converted into a burial-ground. This objection will probably occur whatever site is chosen. Mr. Roughton's proposal was strongly supported by the Commissioner.

THE SENTENCE ON HARRY STAFFORD BEYTS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" remarks: The sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment passed by Mr. Justice Parsons on Harry Stafford Beyts (of Beyts, Craig and Co.) on charges of cheating and forgery in respect of shipping documents sold to the Chartered Mercantile Bank may appear a severe one, but having regard to the nature of the frauds whereby the Bank was dishonestly made to part with several thousand pounds sterling, we cannot think that the punishment was out of proportion to the enormity of the guilt. The system under which the heavy export trade of this great commercial city in India is carried on depends upon the financial relations into which each exporting house is brought with the exchange banks. The way to finance for the goods is for a firm to sign shipping documents and on their hypothecation to a Bank to obtain money on their security. It is always understood that these shipping documents represent real goods—hard bales of cotton, or bags of wheat or seeds. It is rarely that the faith of the Bank in the genuineness of the documents is shaken, and when a case of cheating like that of which Craig was found guilty has a tendency to shake confidence in the reality of the goods on which money has been obtained, public policy and public morality require that the sentence should have a deterrent effect. As the presiding judge very properly remarked, the offence was a serious one and severe punishment was needed for the prisoner's own conduct and also as an example to others. The case, however, suggests a caution which the exchange banks might well adopt in the interest of their own safety, and, that is to act on the good old principle, namely, 'to verify,' 'verify.' Let a clerk in each Bank be entrusted with the special duty of seeing that the export manifest of a vessel made out at the Custom House of goods as soon as it has left our harbour contains a true account of the goods shipped, the name of the shipper and the number or quantity of which the shipment hypothecated to it consists. Such verification involves no great trouble while at the same time it furnishes a means of checking the genuineness of the shipping documents which the Bank cannot value too highly.

WANTED TO KNOW.

The "Rast Goftar" states it should like to know something about the Bombay Mill-hands Association, of which Mr. Narayen Meghajee Lokhande is styled president. We should like to know something about the qualifications of membership, the number of members at present on the rolls, and, in fact, its general constitution. We should like to know if Mr. Lokhande, supposing that he has been duly appointed president at some past period, has this office conferred upon him for life. Two things are essential before Mr. Lokhande can be accepted as an authoritative spokesman of the wishes and the grievances of the mill employes—first, that the Association, if it does exist in anything more than the name, should represent the interests of the factory labourers; and, secondly, that Mr. Lokhande, who is understood to speak in their name and with their approval, should truly represent the wishes of the Association. Unless these two conditions are fulfilled, Mr. Lokhande has no right to give his opinions on questions affecting Indian labour with the authority and consideration claimed by him, because in his own person, speaking as an individual, there is nothing in him that can justify such claim, in spite of the certificate once given to him good-naturedly by the "Bombay Gazette," some years ago, and of which he is now making a use which, perhaps, the writer never anticipated.

THE VALUE OF LIFE ASSURANCE AND MR. MACLAUCHLAN SLATER.

Says the "Rast Goftar":—It is now eighteen years ago that Mr. D. MacLauchlan started his Oriental Life Assurance Company in a small room in Elphinstone Circle, with but one assistant under him. If, in the early days of the company's existence, he ever regaled himself with pleasant dreams of its prospects, his most sanguine wishes could not have carried him beyond the actualities of the present. The project of assuring native lives was like taking a plunge into the unknown. He risked a great deal; he put a large stake upon it, but he won it all, and much more. There was nothing in the past to guide him in his enterprise, still less to encourage him. When Sir Richard Temple was Finance Minister and made enquiries about the feasibility of introducing a system of native life assurance the unanimous verdict was that it was not feasible. Mr. Slater has proved that it is not only feasible, but that, while doing great good to the assured, it is an abundantly profitable undertaking. He had to contend with the intense conservatism of a people whose minds are naturally not prone to the reception of new ideas. But all the doubts and anxieties that may have been felt in the beginning were cleared away before long. The business grew, slowly and gradually at first, but ever constantly, and without suffering any check or reverse, till each succeeding year it expanded in volume with increasing velocity. It is no small good to the natives to have it proved by the all-convincing argument of success that native lives are as good as European lives in India, and, therefore, all things being equal, both can be assured at the same rate. A company which has educated the intelligent portion of the native community to perceive the value of life assurance as a safeguard against the uncertainties of life, has done a public good which deserves public notice.

The "Native Opinion" observes:—The native community owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. McLauchlan Slater, the founder of that institution, the Oriental Life Assurance Company, and nothing would give them greater pleasure than an official recognition of his services to the people of India. Twenty years ago life assurance was unknown among natives and those who wished to take advantage of it were practically debarred owing to their being required to pay a very heavy extra rate over the ordinary rate charged to Europeans by English companies, native life being considered an unfit subject for life assurance. A high official of the Government of India invited opinions of Government officers as to native life assurance being feasible, but he was at once informed that it was not. It was at this time that Mr. Slater founded, amidst much opposition and evil predictions as to its success, what is now a most prosperous concern, conferring immense benefit to the helpless widows and orphans of the poor Indians. Not only did he bring life assurance within easy reach of natives, but he also made a distinct step in advance in placing them on an equal footing with Europeans; his main desire being, as one of our local contemporaries said, "to ensure to each assurer in the country the maximum of security, the largest return for his money, and the most favourable condition of assurance, without regard to race, colour, or creed." It would be easily understood what difficulties Mr. Slater had to contend with in making life assurance popular among people, and were it not for his indomitable perseverance and professional ability, combined with his sound knowledge of the requirements of India, in respect to life assurance during the last quarter of a century, probably it would have taken a century, if ever such a company had been established, to confer great benefits upon numberless people of this country. Mr. Slater has thus done a real service to them, and we entirely agree with our Calcutta contemporary that "it is a work which entitles him to the gratitude of the Government."

IN the Calcutta *Share Market* the feature of the past week has been furnished by jute mills, which have all given evidence of being held in better estimation. Howrahs particularly have had a very brisk time, and not far behind have been Port Glosters, the other concerns having been dealt in more as isolated lots. Among other classes of shares there is nothing to particularise here, though there has been a fair, all-round business, and genuine investments are being bought at full market rates, without any waiting in the hope of picking up at a rupee lower. Taken altogether it is supposed to have been a satisfying week to jobbers and brokers, who have been kept fairly busy, and in the case of the latter has left but little leisure for "moaning at the bar."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, leaves Agra by rail on the 5th December, reaching Palanpur on the 6th, and, marching from thence on the 8th, arrives at Deesa on the 9th December.

SURGEON-MAJOR-GENERAL W. M. WEBB, Army Medical Staff, Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Army, will shortly proceed on inspection duty in the Poona, Nagpore and Bombay Districts.

THE Government of India have decided that when cavalry escorts accompany Political Officers beyond the frontier, they shall be considered as on field service in respect of rations. The rations will be provided at all camping grounds, under arrangements made by the Political Officers requiring the escorts, and will be granted free for the men themselves; four annas a day being charged to each sowar for the rations which will be supplied for their horses.

SOME claims having been preferred by Bengal regiments for the Reserve Office Allowance on account of Madras and Bombay Reservists whose homes are in the Bengal Presidency, the Government of India have informed the Adjutant-General of the Army that the proposals of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, advanced with the concurrence of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Madras and Bombay Armies have been approved, viz., that the documents of such reservists should be kept at the centre at which the men are trained, all correspondence being carried on by the officer in charge of reservists, who will receive remuneration at the rate of one rupee per seven men trained, an equivalent deduction being made from the allowances for training reservists granted to the Madras and Bombay Regiments concerned. That in cases where a centre is a double battalion station, the choice of the battalion which is to train the reservists of other Presidencies will be left to the discretion of the General Officer Commanding.

THE pony-breeding operations in this Presidency, which have been confined to the two districts of Salem and Coimbatore, are to be extended to Kurnool and North Arcot. In Salem the system has shown much better results than in Coimbatore, but in the latter district the results are gradually improving. The question of the introduction of the system into the North Arcot and Kurnool districts has been referred to Veterinary Captain Burke, the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department in this Presidency, for report after local inspection and consultation with District Officers. North Arcot is the chief mart which supplies a large proportion of the very considerable number of ponies used in the town of Madras, and the improvement of the breed would seem to be worth attempting. To encourage pony-breeding from Government stallions pony shows are to be held periodically, where owners will be able to judge of the superiority of ponies bred from Government stallions.

THE CASE AGAINST BIMETALLISM.

THE *Athenæum* thus reviews Dr. Giffen's book on Bimetallism:—

Whatever Dr. Giffen writes is sure to be instructive, and we therefore welcome in this form the appearance of several detached essays on the subject of bimetallism published at various intervals from 1879 to 1890, and now gathered together in one convenient and small volume. The essays were not only written at different periods, but they appeared in several different journals: the first in order of date, and also of importance, in the *Fortnightly Review*, 1879; the second as a paper read before the Institute of Bankers, May 19th, 1886; the third in the *Nineteenth Century*, November, 1889; the others in various directions, including the *Times* and the *Statist* newspapers. A few pages of introduction are prefixed. "If I had had time and strength," the author says, "I should have endeavoured to recast them, but this is not possible for me." We most sincerely regret that the reason given has prevented Dr. Giffen from undertaking a thoroughgoing examination into the subject written in a spirit of serious research. Magazine articles and letters sent to newspapers at different intervals, though brilliant and valuable as giving the history of the controversy as time has gone on, do not supply what would have been far more useful—a systematic inquiry into one of the most curious problems of modern monetary science—the effect which general bimetallism would produce—and the results which have followed the giving up of the partial bimetallism which the Latin Union had practised. It is hardly conceivable that the alterations which have taken place in the character of the standard of value of the commercial world—France, Germany, the United States, almost every country except the United Kingdom—during the last twenty years should have occurred without an alteration in the general level of prices of those articles measured by that standard, and a treatise dealing with the whole question in a scientific spirit would have been a most valuable addition to our economic literature. It is the more to be regretted that Dr. Giffen has not been able to recast his work and to do this, as in several of the separate articles—particularly in those written latest—he has approached the edge of the subject. Thus he remarks, in the last chapter in the volume:

> "How widely mistaken those monometallists have been, who, in their dislike of bimetallism, have denied that the recent great demands for gold in proportion to its supply were likely to have caused a rise in its exchange value for other things. Looked at in this way, the fall of prices is itself a proof that gold, in relation to all the demands for it, has been relatively scarcer than it was.

Again, in the same chapter, Dr. Giffen continues:—

> "Some monometallists, as we have already hinted, in their eagerness to refute bimetallism, have given a great advantage to their opponents by denying altogether the necessary connection between a fall in general prices and a relative scarcity or short supply of gold, which they have foolishly done on the score of gold, in the form of currency, being abundant enough."

In these remarks Dr. Giffen shows that he appreciates the gravity of the present position. We wish that he had made an inquiry in a similar manner into the history of the working of the bimetallic standard of France from 1803 to 1873. The chapter which refers to this subject, No. vi., originally appeared as a letter to the *Times*. In it, and elsewhere in the volume, and also in Appendix A, many curious statistics are given of the variations in the ratio between gold and silver during the period covered. These are decidedly interesting, but what would have been even more so would have been some statement as to whether the purchasing power of the composite standard of value varied as one metal or the other alternately predominated in circulation; and also whether this variation in purchasing power, if it took place, was more or less than that which would have existed in the case of a single standard, that is, of a monometallic standard.

All these questions and more are open to discussion. However little we may like it, whatever may be our own personal views on the wisdom or unwisdom of those who hold bimetallic opinions (and among these are to be numbered now at least one leading statesman, and a large number—we believe the majority—of the professors of economic science among us), a discussion on the very rudiments of the question. What is the standard of value most advisable at the present time? is inevitable. It is unfortunate that many circumstances, some personal, some political, both in Europe and in the United States, have intervened and caused subsidiary points to overshadow the really important matters at issue. There are many side-issues which have prevented the whole question from being debated on its merits, and its merits alone. We will merely refer here to one of these, the undoubted loss to the Indian official as well as to the Government that employs him. The official complains, and with much justice, that he does not receive the value for his services he was naturally led to expect he would receive when his engagement commenced. It is highly desirable that this grievance, so far as it exists, should be inquired into and met. When this class of sufferers is out of the field there will be more likelihood that the subject will be calmly debated in a judicial spirit. The loss to the Government, as such, so perplexing to those in charge of its finance, will be far more difficult to meet than that of the officers. Yet of all the expedient proposed, that of restricting the coinage of the rupee is surely the least happy. The recent experience of the United States in attempting to raise the price of silver by its unassisted efforts might be a sufficient warning. While it is to be regretted, as we have stated, that Dr. Giffen has not been able to recast his whole work into one scientific treatise, there is an advantage, and that not an inconsiderable one, in the manner in which the subject has been followed over a long range of years in these separate articles, as the reader can learn from them some of the mistakes which have been made on both sides of this controversy. Dr. Giffen shows how strong the case is against any return of this country to bimetallism. The United Kingdom was bimetallic in law and in practice for many years, and, early in this century, after having endured great loss and suffering, attained its present monometallic standard. Hence this country is hardly likely to reverse the conclusions then reached. A change in our standard—that of the country which is now the centre of the great exchange business of the world—might produce results which those who discuss the possibility of a change have probably hardly contemplated. Other countries, such as India, may find a different course to their advantage. In their cases the great doctrine of *laisse faire*, now partially dropping into a disrepute as undeserved as its former elevation to absolute pre-eminence was undue, might be invoked with advantage for the settlement of a question in which custom is a more powerful factor than some of our currency doctors have yet realized.

RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

NATIONAL traits, moral and immoral impulses, ability to perform in matters of strength and dexterity, all seem to be intensified under the genial radiance of the Austral sun, observes a writer in *Scribner's Magazine*; in many respects Australia is more English than England. She has already instructed her mother in the arts of rowing and pugilism, and if she has not yet won the "Derby," it is the confirmed opinion of all her sons that the distance by sea, rather than any superiority of horseflesh, has withheld this triumph from the Antipodes. Australia is, *par excellence*, the country of the horse. The moderate climate, which sends Australians out of doors nine days in ten throughout the year, and the comparatively unsettled condition of the country, which necessitates long journeys over districts impracticable for wheeled vehicles, unite with natural predi-position to bring the Australian into close dependence upon his horse. Riding, whether for business or pleasure, is more general in Australia than in any other country, and as a natural result the practice of racing is the strongest passion in the heart of the people.

The devotion of the Australian people to out-of-door enjoyment gives to horse-racing the peculiar social character which in other countries is held by balls and the opera. Tailors advertise their choicest specialties for the "Cup" and dressmakers and milliners exercise their greatest ingenuity in devising new gowns and bonnets for the same all-important event. The newspapers on the morning following the race contain columns of observations by their fashion reporters, and costumes are described and commented upon as voluminously as on the occasion of a State ball at Government House. The result is that the "Lawn" at Flemington on "Cup" day presents the most elaborate display of fashion that can be seen in Australia, and as Colonial women are noted for the richness of their attire the general effect is brilliant and fascinating in the extreme. No one who has not visited Australia can have any conception of the interest which attaches to such a race as the Melbourne Cup, which, with its sweepstakes from the one hundred and forty-nine entries that were made in 1890, its trophy of £150 value, and its added money of £10,000, amounting altogether to £13,080, is the most important money contest in the world. On the day of its occurrence all business is suspended by mutual consent throughout Victoria, the banks and Government offices are all closed, and by twelve o'clock the streets of Melbourne are as silent and deserted as if the city were stricken with a plague. For a week before the event the railway trains from Sydney, to the number of seven or eight in a day, and all the inter-colonial and mail steamers from that city and Adelaide, are taxed to their utmost capacity, and the accommodations of Melbourne, as well as of all the neighbouring towns, are taken up by the immense concourse of visitors. The facilities for reaching Flemington are so good, however, and the course itself so spacious, that, even at the great race of the Centennial Year, when more than one hundred and forty thousand persons were upon the grounds, one saw the event with perfect comfort, and was transported to and from the course without five minutes' waiting at either end of the line. The admirable temper and sobriety of the great assembly is largely responsible for such a result. During the four days' meeting of 1888 only five arrests were made on the grounds, and none of these were for serious offences. The crowd at an Australian race-meeting is often rough in appearance, but in orderliness and good nature can hardly be excelled.

Mention of Australian racing would be incomplete without allusion to its inseparable concomitant of betting. The universality and extent of this practice are absolutely paralysing to the visitor, to whom the spectacle of women openly negotiating with book-makers in the betting-ring, and children of tender years investing in sweepstakes with their parents and guardians, can never wholly become familiar. Men and women of the highest social standing do not hesitate to stake their money, nor to proclaim their gains or losses afterward, and it is difficult to find, even among one's acquaintances in leading commercial and professional circles, one who is not pecuniarily interested in nearly every race that is run. The general prosperity of the people, and the easy methods of life, are undoubtedly responsible for this condition of things, and it is worthy of remark that, while embezzlements and defalcations as a result of stock speculation are not unknown in Australia, gambling upon the turf seems generally restricted by the extent of individual ability to lose.

Although it is impossible to estimate accurately the amount of money lost and won on such a race as that for the "Cup," it is evidently enormous. Speculation upon the event begins a month in advance, and is kept up until the clang of the gong announces that the horses have left the starting-post. The most conspicuous feature of gambling on the "Cup" is the "Tattersall's Consulation Sweep," which is regularly drawn in Sydney, where the laws do not forbid the promotion of public sweepstakes, as is the case in Victoria and elsewhere. The sweepstakes is of 50,000 numbers at a sovereign each with a prize of £25,000 to the holder of the wining horse, £3,000 to the second, £2,000 to the third, and the remainder to holders of horses that run but are not "placed" and those that are "entered," but "scratched" before the race occurs. In addition, there are several supplementary sweeps aggregating some £30,000 more, and as they are all filled long before the event, and their promoter takes ten per cent. of the contributions for his trouble, there is every reason why he should feel satisfied with his venture. There has never been any question as to the fairness of the drawings, although a wave of disgust flowed all over Australia when it was found that the capital prize of £25,000 in 1890 had been secured by a syndicate of twenty Japanese pearl-fishers at Thursday Island, who had each contributed a shilling for the purchase of a ticket. When £80,000 are lodged with one man in a city nearly six hundred miles from the event, and when one observes the eager speculation through bookmakers and private bets rise in Melbourne alone into the six-figure region of pounds, the estimate that the amount depending upon the issue of the race exceeds a million dollars (£2,00,000) seems quite within bounds. The winner of the Tattersall's grand prize takes at once the position of a man of mark in the community, and finds plenty of friends to congratulate him upon his success. The fortunate investor of 1889 was a miner in New South Wales, who was away from home when the news of his good fortune was received. The "publicans" and saloon-keepers at once threw their establishments open to the public, and all comers were gratuitously served with drinks for a day or two to pledge the health of their townsman. When the winner returned, he was presented with a bill for the refreshments, and payed it at once as a matter of course.

THE new Exchange Banks' Association at Calcutta is reported to be again busy in the framing of more new laws and regulations in reference to restrictions on the license hitherto allowed to the public in several matters relating to ordinary exchange operations of those engaged in the import and export trade. The Association naturally claims to be the judge of what is best in its own interest, but it is felt that business will be much hampered in the future if all the rules are to be strictly enforced. Some of the rules are said already not to have borne the test of practice. Notwithstanding the cohesion of the moment among the banks, there has been and always will be an incongruity among them, that may render but little in the way of good results to the association collectively. In fact collectively it would not be possible for any benefits to accrue, seeing that the exchange banks, though associated, have no idea of working on the pool or any kindred system. Much must be left to the discretion of each bank manager, and an excess of codification will naturally restrict many ways what has hitherto been considered a perfectly free hand. After all, it is a question whether a return to first principles, *viz*., each man for himself, is not the best that can be done.

IT appears, writes an Odessa correspondent, to be so generally accepted among the chief medical authorities in Russia that the country is to be afflicted with a virulent recrudescence of the cholera epidemic in the spring, that already comprehensive measures are being adopted. The Red Cross Society is enrolling the names of an extraordinary number of volunteer nurses, whilst the Russian Government is offering fairly attractive stipends to the senior class medical students in the University centres who are willing to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to any government whither they may be ordered. To the town and city doctors, whose distribution in the provinces in case of need may be made partially compulsory, the Government also offers remunerative rewards, and pledges itself to grant substantial pensions to the wives and families of such officers and assistants who may succumb to the disease. These preventive preparations and gloomy prognostications have naturally a depressing effect.

A GERMAN correspondent, writing from Honolulu, remarks on the increasing political confusion existing there. The party in favour of annexation by America is growing stronger. It seems impossible under the present condition of things for an independent government to be carried on that could turn to account the resources of the island. The sugar industry is done for, and the Hawaian kingdom is rapidly approaching bankruptcy.

ENGLISH ART.

THE late Duke of Marlborough shortly before his death contributed the following to the *Fortnightly Review*:—

It is not allowed to the artistic world of producers to speak out boldly the convictions which are within them, lest the Brahmins of their craft should ostracise them for their blasphemy; while it is also certain that an atmosphere of general contentment with what is, so long as it pays, together with a not unnatural tendency to the formation of a Mutual Admiration Society, will always deter the great body of artists from looking very far beyond the work which forms their environments. The public, too, are not unwilling to follow the artists and the critics who form such a happy family of self-contentment; hence it is that when a certain friend of many of my readers enters the lists with his sting-tipped pen to defend a new departure of his own conception in art, the art world is ablaze with the "gentle art of making quarrels," rather than with an earnest desire to fathom the truth or error which lies either open or hidden, as the case may be, in the talented productions of him who lives under the ægis of the golden butterfly. Candidly, I must confess that if I were a country cousin who looked upon the Royal Academy and the Bond Street summer galleries as one of the great yearly sights of London which it was my duty to visit, I should be much puzzled to form any idea beforehand of the treat I had in store for me by reading the Gallery and Academy notices. "A charming composition, full of breadth and atmosphere," as a phrase oft repeated, would convey little to my mind, any more than "a splendid original treatment of colour by one of our best artists." As a fact, these best artists are so well known to us that we could tell them from their composition and scheme of colouring right across a room—cows, by Cooper; rocks and sea, by Brett; fishermen and their accessories, by Hook; dramatic representations, by Orchardson, and so on. These things must be clear to the mind of the country cousins, even without a catalogue.

Now, it is not my business to go through that work of our Academicians which saw the light last year for the first time. It would be an ungrateful task for me to do so for it was admitted on all sides that there was not a single picture of first-class importance, not excepting the President's "The Sea shall give up her Dead," or "The Garden of the Hesperides," unless in the composition of the former picture it was intended to reproduce the very last stage of decadence in the closing period of the Italian school; while the latter might have been intended for a design for the ceiling of some public place of amusement. Mr. Stanhope Forbes's picture of "The Forge" was, however, excellent in every respect, while Mr. Orchardson's "Napoleon at St. Helena," and Mr. Leslie's "Rose Queen" were only creditable contributions to the "All Alive" school, the school of Mr. Frith and many others, all of them natural descendants of Sir David Wilkie. This school is the now brother to the school of "Eternal Sunshine," with our old friends Messrs. Vicat Cole, Brett, David Murray, and so forth as prophets. I should, however, like to make a suggestion to the hanging committee that the only way to do justice to these very clearly marked-out schools of art would be to give up placing, as was done last year, a blue of the bluest blue seas, by Mr. Henry Moore, which was very charming, by the side of a green of the greenest green pool, by Mr. Waterhouse. There should be a room for each class. The school of "Eternal Sunshine" should have one room, the "All Alive" school another. The presentation portraits of gentlemen no longer young who have graced the Church, the Bar, and City Corporations would share another with the ladies of various ages who wish to perpetuate either their dresses or their jewellery for their descendants. By this means we should be able to claim something distinctive for our artists, and everybody would at once know where to go for the article he wished either to purchase or admire.

An all-pervading thought presents itself as one goes through this wonderful assortment of ill-arranged, ill-composed conceptions of our yearly Academy, namely, the distressing way in which the railway rush and hurry over everything we do in life has eaten into the souls and minds of even our artists, who, in their quiet retired studios, one would have thought, had been mercifully spared this crushing influence, as the fine old monks of the Middle Ages were spared when they produced those lovely illuminated manuscripts, written as they were amidst the turbulence, the warfare, and the burnings and rapine of the wars of the Middle Ages with its mercenary bands of freebooting soldiery, to whom nothing was sacred save the Church! Alas! there is nothing left sacred to us to-day. The artist of to-day is a *bon bourgeois*, or a gay bachelor. He has a smart house, or a smart wife to keep going. He has to be a trader in the true sense of the word, and if he finds he has made a hit in one or other of the classes before mentioned, he must stick to it and go in for that in everything he does.

DEMOCRACY AND POETRY.

MR. EDMUND GOSSE, in the *New Review*, writes:—Poetry is not a democratic art. We are constantly being told, he adds, by the flexible scribes who live to flatter the multitude that the truest poetry is that which speaks to the million, that moves the great heart of the masses. In his private consciousness no one knows better than the lettered man who writes such sentences that they are not true. Since the pastoral days in which poets made great verses for a little clan, it has never been true that poetry of the noblest kind was really appreciated by the masses. If we take the bulk of what are called educated people, but a very small proportion are genuinely fond of reading. Sift this minority and but a minute residue of it will be found to be sincerely devoted to beautiful poetry. The genuine lovers of verse are so few that if they could be made the subject of a statistical report we should probably be astounded at the smallness of their number. From the purely democratic point of view it is certain that they form a negligible quantity. They would produce no general effect at all if they were not surrounded by a very much larger number of persons who, without taste for poetry themselves, are yet traditionally impressed with its value, and treat it with conventional respect, buying it a little, frequently conversing about it, pressing to gaze at its famous professors, and competing for places beside the tombs of its prophets. The respect for poetry felt by these persons, although in itself unmeaning, is extremely valuable in its results. It supports the enthusiasm of the few who know and feel for themselves, and it radiates far and wide into the outer masses whose darkness would otherwise be unreached by the very glimmer of these things.

There is no question, however, that the existence in prominent public honour of an art in its essence so aristocratic as poetry, that is to say, so dependent on the suffrages of a few thousand persons who happen to possess, in greater or lesser degree, certain peculiar qualities of mind and ear, is, at the present day, anomalous, and therefore perilous. All this beautiful pinnacled structure of the glory of verse, this splendid position of poetry at the summit of the civil ornaments of the empire, is built of carven ice, and needs nothing but that the hot popular breath should be turned upon it to sink into so much water. It is kept standing there, flashing and sparkling before our eyes, by a succession of happy accidents. To speak rudely, it is kept there by an effort of bluff on the part of a small influential class. In reflecting on these facts, I have found myself depressed and terrified at an ebullition of popularity which seems to have struck almost everybody else with extreme satisfaction. It has been very natural that the stupendous honour apparently done to Tennyson, not merely by the few who always valued him, but by the many who might be supposed to stand outside his influence, has been welcomed with delight and enthusiasm. But what is so sinister a circumstance is the excessive character of this exhibition. I think of the funeral of Wordsworth at Grasmere, only forty-two years ago, with a score of persons gathering quietly under the low wall that fenced them from the brawling Rotha; and I turn to the spectacle of the 12th, the vast black crowd in the street, the ten thousand persons refused admittance to the Abbey, the whole enormous popular manifestaton. What does it mean? Is Tennyson, great as he is, a thousand times greater than Wordsworth? Has poetry, in forty years, risen at this ratio in the public estimation? The democracy, I fear, doth protest too much, and there is danger in this hollow reverence.

MR. QUARITCH is bringing out for the India Office a volume containing a selection of letters addressed, between 1,600 and 1,619, to the London East India Company by their agents at Bombay, Surat, and elsewhere in the East. These letters, many of which have never before been published, have (the *Athenæum* says) been selected by Mr. W. Foster, of the Record Department of the India Office, and the collection is being produced under the general supervision of Sir George Birdwood.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in Shilling Bottles.

MISS ELLEN TERRY.

THE circumstance that Miss Ellen Terry played Cordelia to Mr. Irving's Lear gives an added interest to an "illustrated interview with her which Mr. Harry How has written for the new "Strand Magazine." Here's a line about one of Miss Terry's pets, Prince, the bullfinch:—

"He pipes all day," Prince's mistress said, running her fingers along the brass wires of the cage, "and we don't quite know what the tune is. When I bought him he was in a little wooden cage, and on it were written the names of two songs—'Du bist wie eine Blume' and—what do you think?—'Poll Berkins! But he's never whirtled of 'My Pretty Polly Perkins, of Paddington-green,' to this day."

Inside the walls of Tower Cottage, Miss Terry's rustic place at Winchelsea, not a single photograph of the charming hostess was to be seen. How was this?—

"I don't like seeing myself about the place," she said. "I have a friend who gets every photo of me published, and puts them in her rooms. I haven't been to see her for some time. It made me wretched when I last called; there was I 'weeping' in her bedroom, 'mad' in her dining room, whilst in the front parlour I was positively 'dying' in three different positions!"

Now for Miss Terry as the actress, and that is how those of us who are not privileged to go up to Barkston-gardens or down to Winchelsea know her. Of course it is Coventry that claims the honour of being Cordelia's birthplace:—

"My father and mother" (said Miss Terry) "were acting from place to place. Then I came to them at Coventry. There is no trace of the house where I was born—it may have been at an inn or in lodgings.

"It is not generally known that my mother when eighteen years of age played the Queen to Macready's Hamlet. Macready liked playing with my mother; he gave a curious reason for it—'because she wouldn't stick her hair all over with pins.'"

Curiously enough, on the night perhaps Mr. Irving made his bow on the stage, Miss Terry—"quite an experienced little actress by that time"—was having her toe nearly squeezed off at Manchester. This is how Miss Terry tells the story of her squeezed toe:—

I was playing Puck in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and had come up through a trap at the end of the last act to give the final speech. My sister Kate was playing Titania. Up I came—but not quite up, for the man shut the trapdoor too soon, and caught my toe. I screamed, Kate rushed to me, and banged her foot on the stage; but the man closed the trap tighter, mistaking the signal. "Oh! Katie! Katie!" I cried.

"Oh! Nelly, Nelly!" returned my sister.

Mrs. Kean came rushing on, and made them open the trap, and so I released my foot.

"Finish the play, dear," she whispered, excitedly, "and I'll double your salary!"

And the little actress did finish it, pain and all. Naturally Miss Terry has a reminiscence of Charles Kean, so:—

He was very fond of children. He had a rare way of amusing us little ones at the theatre. He had a tiny ballet skirt made. This he put round his hand, and placing his third and fourth fingers out, and folding up the others, it looked just like a little woman dancing. Oh! how we used to scream with laughter, and the louder we laughed the higher the lady kicked.

Nervousness, the besetting affliction of most people who have to face the public—does it afflict Miss Terry?—

"You ask me if I know what nervousness means," she said. "Why, I am so high-strung at the Lyceum, on a first night, that if I realised that there was an audience in front, staring at me, I should fly off and be down at Winchelsea in two twos! I shall never forget my first appearance at the Lyceum as Ophelia. Dear old Mrs. Rumball was waiting for me in my dressing room. I finished my part at the end of the fourth act—I couldn't wait to see the fifth. I rushed upstairs to my room and threw myself into her arms.

"'I've failed—I've failed' I cried, in despair.

"'No, no!'

"'But I have—I have. Come along, and we hurried away from the theatre, I in my Ophelia dress, with a big cloak thrown around me and drove up and down the Embankment a dozen times before I dared go home."

But the papers told a different story from failure in the morning. Dress is a very important matter with Miss Terry:—

She, with Mrs. Comyns Carr, designs her own costumes. Miss Terry thinks—and rightly too—that a dress should do much to indicate the character of the woman who is wearing it, as witness the dress she wears as Lady Macbeth, which looks like a coiling snake.

Beatrice and Ophelia are Miss Terry's favourite characters, and about girls going on to the stage she feels very strongly:—

"They talk so glibly about it,' she remarked, "but they don't understand it a bit. I look upon going on the stage as a divine mission—a mission intended for the few and not the many. You can't 'teach' acting.

"It is the same as everything else—acting is a gift, a precious gift, which must be highly cultivated, and those who possess it can't go and tie their talent up in a napkin and bury it in the ground—it must, it, 'will' come out. I examine lots of girls in elocution—how few of them possess the one thing needful.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th November, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	...	..	...	...
Teheran	30	2	39 p.m.	0	16
Suez	30	2	55 p.m.	0	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 30th November, 1892.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	26	0	2
" Kurrachee	0	19	0	1
" Madras	0	47	0	1

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,490 Miles.

THE following is the Statement of traffic for the week ending 26th November, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total. Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,64,053	5,72,864	5,209	7,42,126
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	..	..	..	8,62,103

Decrease .... Rs. 1,19,977.

SYED MAHOMED RAHIM, Khan of Khiva, who is about to arrive at St. Petersburgh, whence he will visit the Courts of Berlin, Vienna, London, a Vienna correspondent says, is in his fifty-third year. His mother-tongue is Dsagatai, the language spoken in Eastern Turkestan, but he also speaks Persian, a little Russian and Arabic, his dress is that of a European, but his convictions are those of an orthodox Mussulman. He travels with his mollah or priest, and his own cook, as he does not eat any food but that prepared according to the rites of his religion. The Khan does not command more than £40,000 a year. England and especially Mr. Gladstone are not in his good books because in 1873, when he begged for help against Russia, Mr. Gladstone declined to interfere in his behalf. It was then he had to submit to his fate and become a vassal of the Czar. The Khan's Court is quite modern in its rules and observances, and his harem contains barely 40 women. He is very popular with his people; his love of fair judgment being well known amongst them. He sits in open court every Wednesday and Friday, when anyone can appeal to him personally. As he is a vassal of the Czar, he will be presented at the Courts of Europe by the Russian Ambassador.

THERE is nothing new under the sun, not even military pigeon-posts. An old account of a voyage made in the East, that of Labrogniere, a Paris correspondent says, is soon to be published. M. Letifur, who edits it, contributes a preface in which he says that in the thirteenth century these birds were used in Syria and in Egypt for the rapid transmission of news. The Caliphs made the pigeon-post a regular institution in the Nile delta. Ptolemetes had a department at Cairo for the registration of the genealogies of pigeons. Hour Eddin, in 1169, made a pigeons-post code, and ordained that the central office was to be in the citadel of Cairo. Tall towers and pigeon-houses were built along the route of his whole empire, and to its utmost extremities. The towers were to serve to enable the pigeons to reconnoitre from cages the neighbouring country, and the pigeon-houses for breeding. Penalties were imposed for killing a pigeon, and prices were set on the heads of birds of prey likely to molest them. There were six pigeon-posts between Cairo and Damascus, and ten between the latter city and Behnessa.

WRITERS AND READERS.

The fact that Mr. Swinburne is first favourite for the Laureateship has caused considerable stir among the second hand booksellers some of whom are buying up his already costly first editions with more zeal than discretion. First-hand booksellers have also been looking up their old stocks. One firm displays quite a number of beautifully clean copies of "A Song of Italy" (1867), at the published price of 3s.6d., less discount. For many years this book has figured in catalogues as "very rare," and has changed hands at prices varying from 10s. to £1.

The volume of Mr. Parnell's correspondence which—and not the biography—is now in course of preparation, may be expected before Parliament meets. "Letters always answer themselves" was a saying of the late Irish leader. He very rarely replied to a communication. Even letters from the most exalted personages were not exempt from this rule. Shortly before "the split the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland sent him privately a remonstrance against the excesses of United Ireland, then edited by Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., and an appeal to use his influence to suspend the operation of the Plan of Campain. Mr. Parnell never even acknowledged the receipt of the communication, though when he found the Roman Catholic Church arrayed against him after the divorce proceedings, he published the letter to show that in political matters the Roman Catholic Hierachy were unwise guides. The examination of his papers has, however, proved that despite his well-known habit of ignoring his correspondents, people of all classes sent him communications and that he carefully preserved every document of importance, especially of political importance, which he received.

The new Aldine Wordsworth, with Professor Dowden as its editor, is announced for the 15th, and learned and scholarly editing will be only one of the many features of interest and charm which this volume will possess. There will, first of all, be the editor's memoir. The magnificent sonnet, "Two Voices are There," will appear with a facsimile from the poet's autograph. The book will include all Wordsworth's published poems, with the exception of the "First Book of the Recluse," which is still copyright, the text will be Wordsworth's final revision, which was made in 1849-50, the arrangement of the poems will also be the poet's own, and his notes will all be given. Finally, there will be a chronological table of the poems. Wordsworth lovers will, in fact, find "all they ought to ask"—as the hymn has it—in Messrs. Bell's latest volume of a charming series.

Messrs. Chapman and Hall have in the press a volume of short stories which should prove very popular with all classes of readers of fiction. It is to be entitled "Stories from 'Black and White,' and will contain a selection of the short stories which have been contributed during the last two years to "Black and White." by Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. J. M. Barrie, Mr. Grant Allen, Mrs. Lynn Linton, Mr. W. E. Norris. Mrs. Oliphant, Mr. W. Clark Russell, and Mr. James Payn. The book is to be of the usual crown octavo size, so that the illustrations which originally accompanied the stories will have to be very much reduced if they are to appear. Any way, it will contain many illustrations.

The new Reader at the Theatre Francais is Edouard Cadol, an elderly French novelist, who was introduced to literary life by George Sand, whom he served for a little while as secretary. M. Cadol is himself the dramatic author of a new and somewhat clever comedy entitled "Les Inutiles." He owes his new post to the friendship of Jules Claretie and during the next few months at least his post will be no sinecure, for fresh manuscripts have accumulated at a fearful rate since the death of his predecessor. Among the privileges of the Reader is that of always having the night to two stalls in the national theatre and he is, of course, much feted and considered among young authors, who fancy that a word from him may bring them and their plays eternal fame.

Comte Albert de Mun, the newest, and in some ways, the most popular, candidate to one of the vacant fauteuils in the French Academy, comes of a well-known literary family, for he is descended from Henvetius, and was the favourite nephew of Mrs. Augustus Craven, best known as the authoress of "A Sister's Story" and "The Life of Lady Georgiana Fullerton." The Comte de Mun represents on the Continent Catholic Socialism. He has founded a great number of working men's clubs. Although sitting with the Right in the French Chamber, he votes independently of his party. He is perhaps the most eloquent public speaker, now that Gambetta is dead, in the French Parliament, and on the days when he is said to be going to make a great speech the tribunes are crowded. Speaking English well, M. de Mun is in correspondence with several of our best-known thinkers and politicians, and his two sons are at school in the great French Roman Catholic college established some years ago near Canterbury.

Pierre Loti—a translation of whose novel, "A Phantom from the East," by Mr. J. E. Gordon, is issued to-day by Mr. Fisher Unwin—has moved his household gods from Rochefort, and has established himself, his wife, and little boy Sam, at Hendaye, on the Franco Spanish frontier, where he is working hard at his new novel, "Matelot," which will come out in the same series as Daudet's "Rose et Ninette" next spring. He has also promised Madame Adam to write a novel for the Nouvelle Revue, entitled "Une Exilee," which it is whispered will be a more or less faithful transcript of the sorrows of a certain poetical, sentimental, and literary Queen, who has always held the French novelist in great affection.

Pierre Loti's villa is built on the sea-shore, and the room in which he works is at the top of the tower, and can only be reached by a string ladder. Although he is hospitable enough, and receives visits in abundance, he leads a strangely retired life, scarcely ever writing a letter, absolutely refusing himself to interviewers, and receiving no daily paper. On the other hand, he reads all the best contemporary fiction he can lay his hands on, and spends long hours playing with his little boy on the sands.

The life of William Bell Scott will, Messrs. Osgood and McIlvaine say, be given to the public on Tuesday. Nobody need be surprised if it proves one of the most interesting books of the year. Anyhow, it is cramful of anecdotes and gossip about famous people of the century. Thomas Carlyle, the Rossettis, Ruskin, Swinburne, George Eliot, and a hundred others figure in Bell Scott's autobiography. Substantially, it is an autobiography, and the full title by which Professor Minto has called it is "Autobiographical Notes of the Life of William Bell Scott and Notes on his Artistic and Poetic Circle of Friends, 1830-82."

Mr. Gilbert Parker, who is about to set out across the sea in search of more Canadian tales, has written the story for 'Good Words' Christmas number. It is called "The Chief Factor." Mr. Alfred Pearse has provided fifteen or sixteen pictures. Dr. Donald Macleod has made out a very bright programme for 'Good Words' during the coming year. The serial, entitled "To Right the Wrong," is written by Edna Lyall. Professor Masson, the Professor of English Literature at Edinburg University, is to write a series of papers on Milton and His Haunts. Dr. Masson is the authority on Milton. The Bishop of Peterborough, the Dean of Gloucester, Archdeacon Farrar, John Stuart Blackie, Luke Sharp, and Mr. G. B. Burgin are to be among the other contributors.

The death of Lord Tennyson has not only created an increased demand for his works in this country and America, a result which might have been expected, but has also widened the circle of his foreign readers, more especially in France. Lemale et Cie., publishers at Havre, have just issued a French version of Maud, a poem which has always been very popular on the Continent. The translation, which is in prose, is the work of M. Henry Fauvel, known as a translator of Shelley, who also contributes an introduction in verse. The little book is very neatly got up, and is sold at the remarkable price of one franc.

The prices realised at Puttick and Simpson's sale do not indicate that the Laureate's death has caused any marked rise in the value of his early editions. A large paper copy of "Poems by Two Brothers" went for £30. The highest price hitherto realised for a similar copy has been £28. The first collected edition of the "Poems" fetched £10 5s., an advance of 15s. on previous figures. The first edition of "In Memoriam" went for £5, which has been the standard price for some years. There is no doubt, however, that the value of the later first editions is steadily rising. Collectors should remember that many second, third, and other editions of Tennyson's later books have nothing on their title-pages to indicate that they are not first editions, and are, indeed, often mistaken for first editions.

In the auction sale referred to above there was one very interesting lot, not Tennysonian—viz., a set of first editions of the Waverley Novels. After spirited bidding £22 was paid for it. It cannot be much more than three years since a similar set, at the same rooms, went for 17s. At the time it was stated that first editions of Scott, having been printed in very large numbers, would never command high prices. Waverley first editions differ from most first editions of great novels (Jane Austen's, for instance), in that they are admirably printed on good paper. When well bound they form volumes which even William Morris might deem passable.

The "Antipodean," a Christmas venture, which it is hoped may be the beginning of a high-class Australian magazine, is to be ready on the 25th inst. The annual is prettily got up, the reading is varied, and the pictures are thoroughly bright. An article contributed by Sir Samuel Griffith on the Kanaka question in Queensland is likely to be important for what it says.

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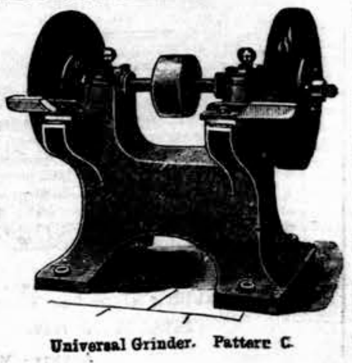

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Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

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The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

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T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.

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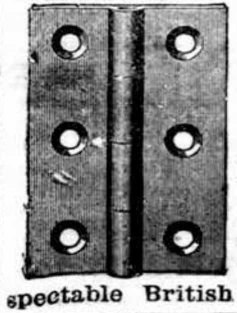

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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.

WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

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Dr GUILLIE'S
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have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digsetion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
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CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
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CONSTIPATION!
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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession
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DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
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Many **Testimonials** received

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THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
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No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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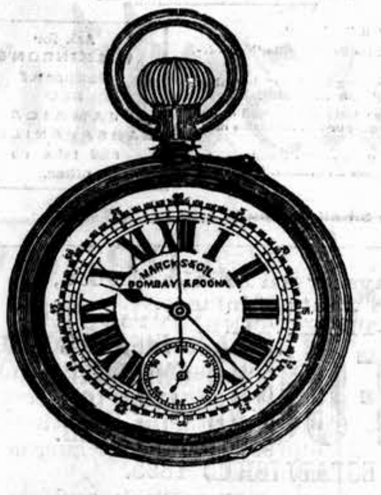

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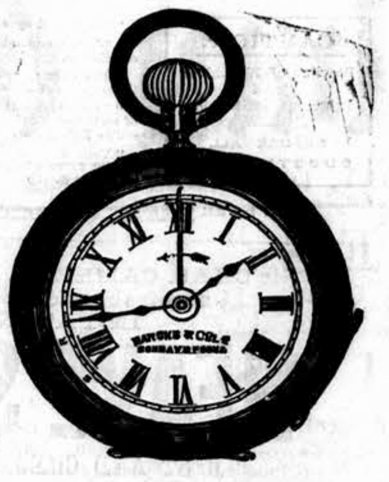

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A splendid Timekeeper.

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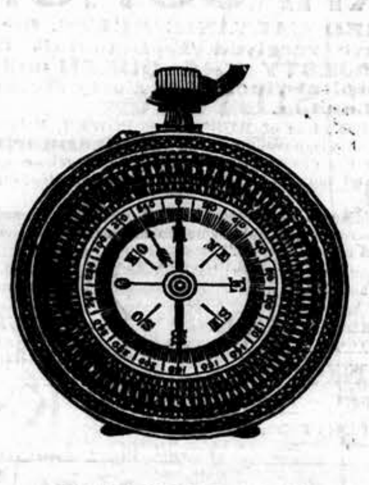

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No one in the Districts or in the Jungle should be without one.

Rs. 30 only.

A similar Watch, having, instead of a Compass, a miniature Roulette Table or Race-course which may be made to revolve rapidly by moving a spring.

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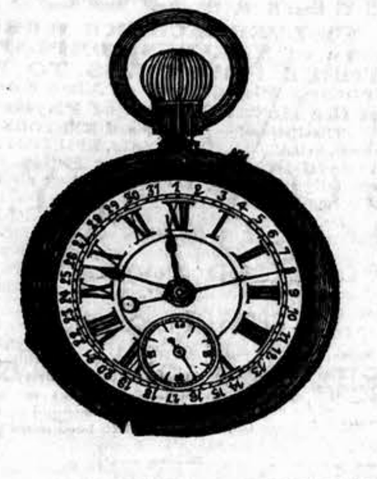

THE "SINGLE CALENDAR" WATCH.

This Watch has the days of the month enumerated on the outside edge of the dial, the long indicator points faithfully as the days pass, changing automatically at midnight.

A thoroughly reliable Watch.

Rs. 24.

In Silver cases

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Pears' FOR **Toilet & Nursery** *soap.*

Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and

PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

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"I have never come across another Toilet
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its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the
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PUREST, SAFEST, BEST. **"Vinolia" Soap.** FOR TOILET, NURSERY & BATH

THE MOST SUITABLE AND SCIENTIFIC SOAP FOR DELICATE SKINS.
DOES NOT DRY OR SHRIVEL THE SKIN, HAIR AND NAILS.

"Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"An ideal soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

in five kinds: *Premier (for the Million)* 4*d*., Floral, Balsamic, Otto Toilet, and Vestal. "VINOLIA" Shaving Soap, in sticks and flat cake

A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
"VINOLIA"
FOR THE SKIN
BLONDEAU & Cie
LONDON DEPOT
Ryland Road
LONDON N.W.
For Itching, Insect Bites, Face Spots, Rash &c.

"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—BABY. In three sizes.

VINOLIA POWDER
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LONDON, PARIS & NEW YORK.
LONDON DEPOT
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For Toilet, Nursery &c.

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In three sizes:

In pink, white, and cream tints.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

By burning one of **SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES** in the Room, before going to bed

PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

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EVERY ONE should use these fragrant pastilles and thus escape the persistent attacks of these merciless torments the Painful and Distressing Bites of which so often disfigure the face and hands and Destroy the Complexion.

These Cones are composed entirely of Aromatic Plants carefully selected for their insecticidal properties, and although destructive to insects, they are quite harmless to men and animals. The odour when burning is very agreeable, and hence they may be used to fumigate sick rooms, as the most delicate invalid can support the fragance. They can be used also in Greenhouses where they are an excellent preventive of blight, or a cure for plants which have already become affected.

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May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

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Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

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Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Pattern, equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
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